

HOMES *of* *lasting charm*



History of the County of Essex

Vol. II. History of the County of Essex, from 1600 to 1800.

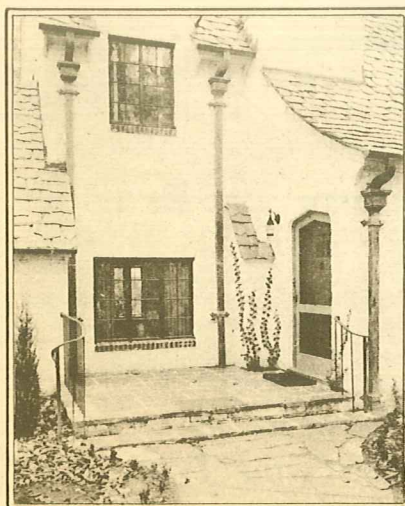
By John H. Stoughton, Esq., of the County of Essex.

Published by J. H. Stoughton, at the Essex Press, No. 10, North Street, Boston, 1845.

Homes of Lasting Charm

120 Practical Small Brick Houses
All Occupied by Satisfied Owners

*Complete Working Drawings and Specifications Covering Any Plan Shown
in This Book Are Available at Nominal Cost*



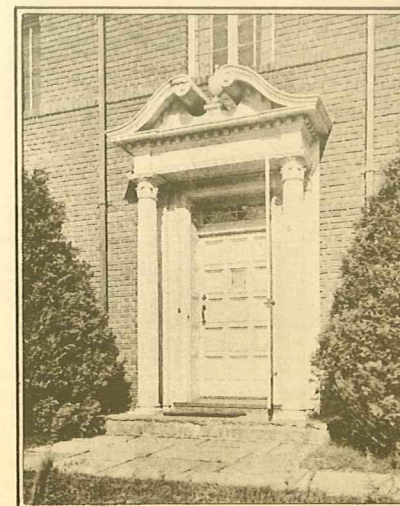
BRICK
Forever

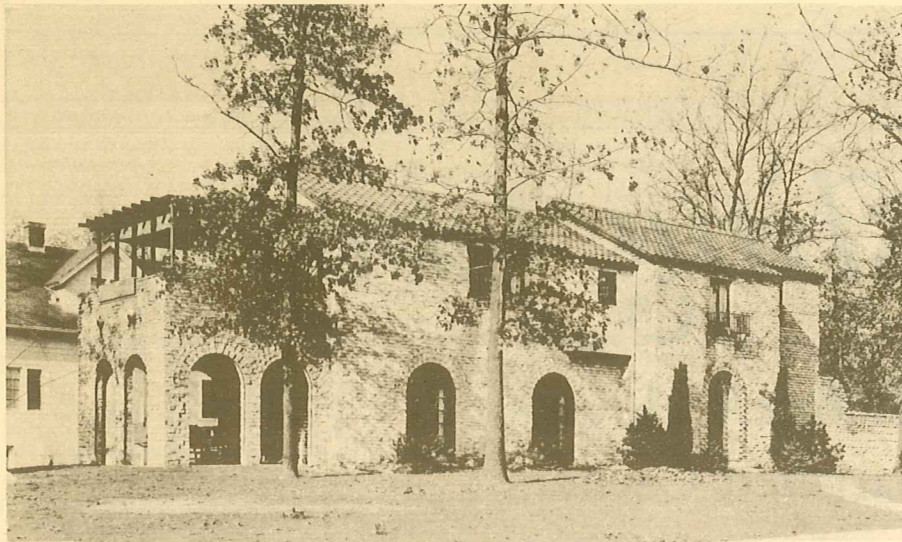
Common Brick Manufacturers' Association
of America

2121 Guarantee Title Building

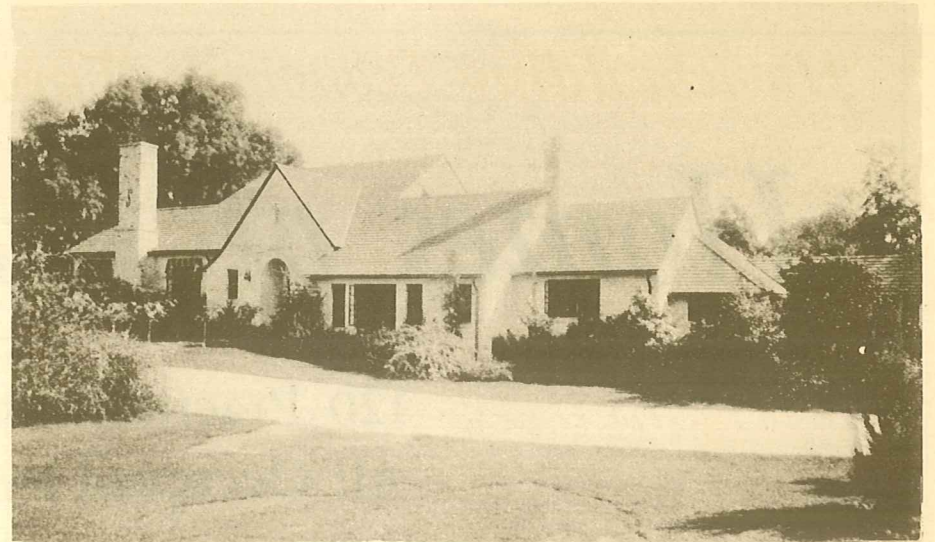
Cleveland, Ohio

Price 50 cents





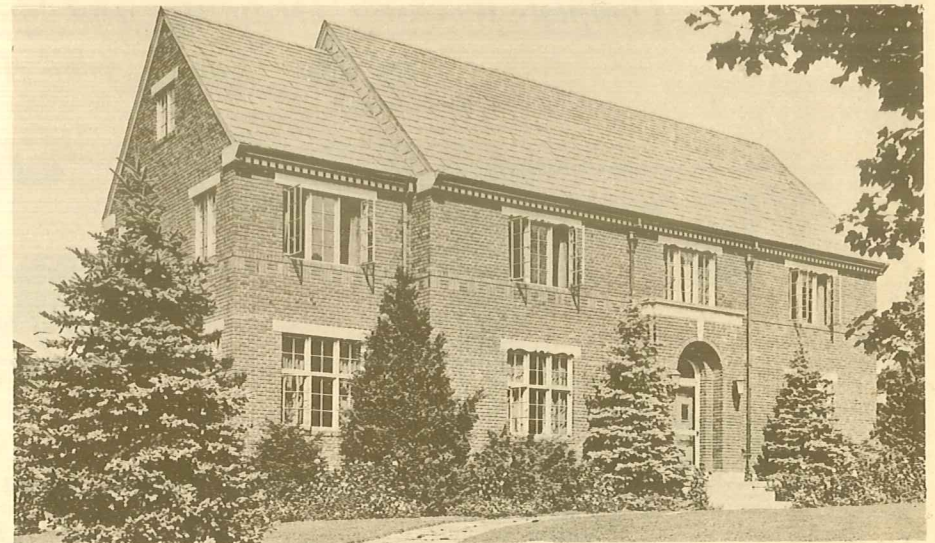
Winnetka, Ill., S. S. BEMAN, *Architect*



Pasadena, Calif., DAVID A. OGILVIE, *Architect*



Richmond, Va., COURTENAY S. WELTON, *Architect*



New Rochelle, N. Y., LAURENCE M. LOEB, *Architect*

Common Brick Meets All Architectural Demands for Surface Effects and Type

Common brick is used in the best homes, in combination with such other superior and permanent materials as slate and tile roofs, copper and zinc gutters and down-spouts, metal window casements and sash, exposed oak timbers and plate glass.

Homebuilding Economies Through the Use of Common Brick

DURING the past few years a flood of information, offering a bewildering variety of suggestions on planning and construction, has been released in the homebuilding field. New methods and new materials have crowded each other for attention. It must be with some sense of relief that the prospective homebuilder turns back to the age-proven material—brick. Employed through the centuries for its qualities of permanence and beauty, brick still remains the outstanding practical material for homebuilding and the only one which can squarely meet every sensible requirement.

Acquiring a home is one of the most important investments of a lifetime. It would seem unwise to invest money in experiments when a time-proven building material, which leaves nothing to guesswork and allows no possibility of ultimate dissatisfaction, is available.

What The Walls Must Do

The elemental requirements which must be present in satisfactory dwelling construction, are these:

Permanent resistance to the natural elements and to fire; elimination of upkeep expense; simplicity of construction; moderate original cost, and finally, that degree of attractiveness which is required for modern homes. Any material which can meet all of these requirements is the real answer to the homebuilder's problem. If there is any doubt of the ability of a material to meet any one of these requirements, its use would be unwise.

Having set up these clearly defined requirements, it remains to explain briefly how common brick meets all these specifications. The fire and wear-resisting qualities of brick are known to all. A well-constructed brick wall is impervious to wind, rain and snow, and is not easily penetrated by heat or cold.

Costly Upkeep is Avoided

Eliminating upkeep expense without sacrifice of attractiveness is completely solved by the use of brick. Brick walls need no painting, cleaning, or other form of maintenance and brick grows more beautiful as it mellowes with age.

This definite saving in maintenance cost is highly important from the investor's viewpoint, because it means that within a reasonably short period of time brick construction proves to be by far the least expensive form of homebuilding.

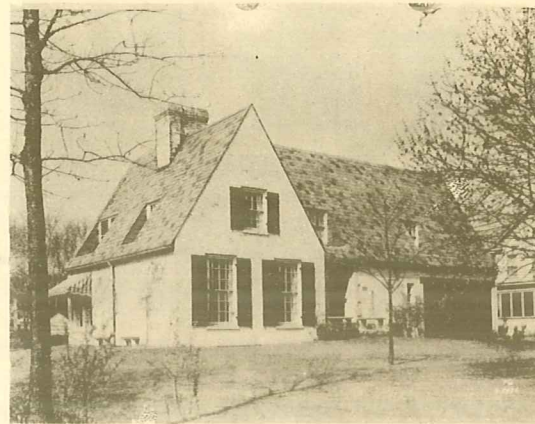
There have been certain modern advances in brick construction which offer, in addition to the old reliable solid brick walls, simple and economical forms of strong hollow wall construction as illustrated later in this book. In erecting these new types the mason employs no new principle.

Greater Value Without Greater Cost

In the minds of some homebuilders there exists a general but false impression that the home of brick is expensive and perhaps prohibitive in cost. This condition is partially due to the fact that brick houses have a greater real estate value and are often sold and rented for more than houses of equal size built with less durable materials.



An Attractive English Cottage Using Common Brick for Wall Construction and Surface.
LOWE & BOLLENBACHER, Architects



Common Brick Painted or Whitewashed is Popular for Well-designed Houses of this Type.
R. E. SEYFARTH, Architect

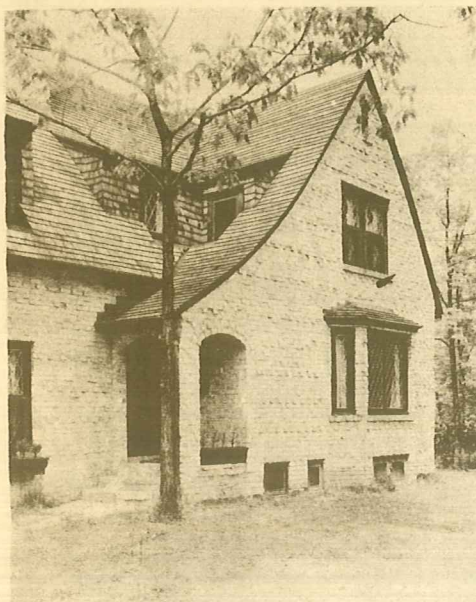
Brick Saves Money!

Frame House		Brick House	
\$7,000.00	House	\$7,500.00	
1,500.00	Lot	1,500.00	
8,500.00	Total	9,000.00	
1,000.00	Down Payment	1,000.00	
7,500.00	Balance due on house and lot	8,000.00	
3,898.06	(Add to this total, amount to be paid for interest, painting and insurance until house is clear of debt)	2,746.10	
11,398.06	(Total cost of house and lot to be paid at \$85.00 per month)	10,746.10	
11 yrs. 2 mos.	Time required to pay total	10 yrs. 6 1/2 mos.	
How Upkeep Cost is Figured			
\$ 225.00	Yearly charge for interest at 6%	\$ 240.00	
100.00	Yearly cost of painting	8.50	
Yearly cost of insurance			
24.08	(on \$7,000 at \$2.583)	12.00	(on \$6,000 at .147)
349.08	(on \$2,000 at \$.30)	12.00	(on \$2,000 at .175)
	Total yearly charges	\$ 260.50	

The owner of the frame house will still have to pay \$651.96 to clear this house after the brick house owner has a clear title.

When finally paid for, the frame house will be worth only \$4700 plus the value of the lot. Loss due to rapid depreciation, figured at 3 per cent annually, commencing when house is completed.

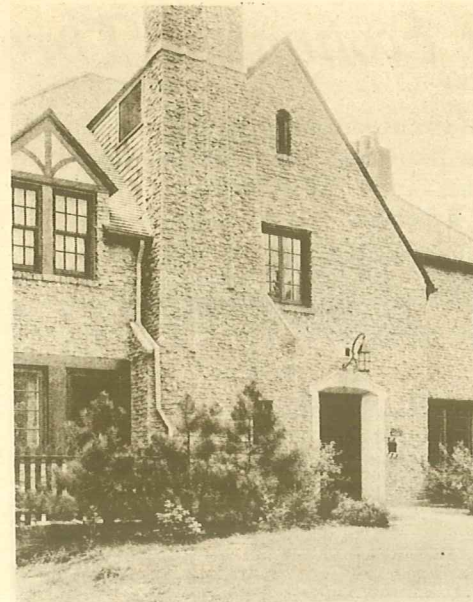
When finally paid for, the house with brick walls will be worth \$7087 plus the value of the lot. The brick house does not depreciate during the first five years after it is built, and at the rate of only 1 per cent per year after that.



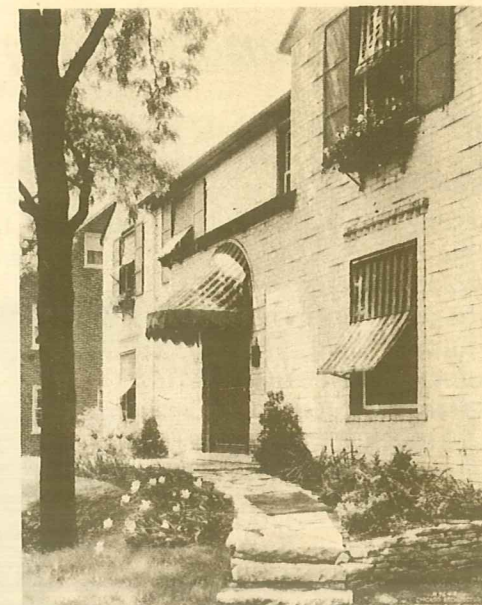
S. S. BEMAN, Architect
C. B. M. A. Effect No. 2



S. S. BEMAN, Architect
C. B. M. A. Effect No. 3



CLARK & WALCOTT, Architects
C. B. M. A. Effect No. 1



RUSSELL WALCOTT, Architect
C. B. M. A. Effect No. 7

Above Illustrations Show Some of the Interesting Exteriors Obtainable in Common Brick (Skintled Brickwork—See Page 9)

The fact is that in the average house costing \$7,000 to \$10,000, the first cost of a brick home will usually be less than five hundred dollars more than for ordinary frame construction, oftentimes no more, and is no more expensive than stucco or other types of veneer. An examination of the cost table which is shown on page three indicates clearly that a cheap frame house, within a period of a few years, actually costs its owner more than a good brick house, and at the same time is really worth less on the real estate market. Brick construction also helps in financing the homebuilder's investment, because most loan companies will appraise brick houses higher and loan more money on a brick house than on any other type.

Easy to Prove Brick's Economy

Home builders are often misled by erroneous cost estimates of contractors and builders who

specialize in other types of construction and who often discourage those seeking information about the cost of brick homes. Less satisfactory homes of inferior construction, but of higher ultimate cost, are the penalty some home owners pay for accepting misleading estimates.

It is not true that a brick home costs 25% more than a frame home of the same design, as many contractors have told prospective builders in the past. It doesn't even cost 10% more, and often costs no more. The proof is easy and conclusive by obtaining dependable cost comparisons.

Take as an example an ordinary 5 or 6 room two-story house, using a total of 40,000 brick and costing about \$10,000.00. About 10,000 of these brick would be used in the basement walls and the chimney in either a frame house or a brick house. Of the remaining 30,000 used in the walls of the brick house, the total cost,

assuming even \$20 per thousand as the local cost of brick and \$20 per thousand for the laying including mortar, would be \$40 x 30 or \$1200.00. This is the total cost of the necessary brickwork other than that which would have to go into a frame house of the same design.

But these brick side walls are replacing wooden ones which require studs, sheathing, paper, siding and paint, not to mention insulation and labor. All this is a credit against the \$1200.00 and materially reduces this amount.

The actual difference in cost, probably less than \$500.00 is, therefore, something less than 5% of the total cost of the house, not 10% or 25% as some builders claim.

Resale Value is Much Higher

In a brick home, the owner has one which is more fire-safe, which saves fuel, which carries

the lower insurance rate, which requires lowest paint and repair costs and—most important—maintains its value and commands the highest resale price.

So again—don't be misled by excessive cost estimates by contractors or builders who are not familiar with brick masonry costs.

Common Brick Available in All Localities

A final point to be considered is the economy which results from the use of *common* brick. Common brick is the local made, low-cost brick, available everywhere, in colors which vary according to the locality and the nature of the clay from which it is made. Architects and discriminating builders know that a common brick wall can be made to fairly sparkle with color, animation and interest when the bricks are laid with appropriate bonds and mortar joints. Some of the brick may also have slightly irregular shapes, which adds interest to the texture, this continuous variety offering unusual possibilities in brick patterns as illustrated on page 9 of this book.

This is an age of color. We are now rivalling the ancient peoples in the use of color; in clothing, motor cars, in railway coaches, in all kinds of decorative effects and in the exterior of our homes.

Color That is Permanent

But color which is not permanent is sadly disappointing, especially in such a permanent thing as a home. The sickly appearance of a faded, washed-out color in a cheap, imitation roofing material or stucco walls is known to all.

Just as in fine china or pottery, the colors of brick are burned in and never change.

Within the past few years there has been a re-discovery by architects of the possibilities of common brick for obtaining superior architectural effects. Of course, this architectural study of common brick has been based on a desire to obtain permanence and economy without sacrifice of beauty, and as a result not only thousands of small brick homes but many magnificent suburban residences stand today as tributes to the unusual qualities of common brick as a building material. Common brick is being used for its beauty, when cost is not a factor. The Common Brick Manufacturers Association feels that it is making a practical contribution to the home building field by

The houses shown on the cover are all from this book as follows: Arapahoe, page 24; Coronado, page 56; Hiawatha, page 30; Makota, page 48, and Sierra, page 36

pointing out the outstanding and indisputable merits of common brick for dwelling construction and in making available the working drawings and specifications of the 120 sensible brick homes illustrated in this book. Where a small house of special design is wanted, competent architectural service is not always available. Therefore, a wide variety of interesting designs are presented herewith. The complete plans and specifications necessary for building may be had at costs varying from \$10 to \$30, which costs only cover actual production expense.

Every Home Built and Lived In

This plan book differs from others in that every house presented has actually been built and lived in. The homebuilder can confidently select plans knowing that no inconveniences will be encountered after the house is built. All of these plans are the work of good architects, many of whom are recognized leaders in their profession.

The homebuilder will find in this book brief, interesting suggestions for the use of brick for improving gardens and grounds; methods of brick wall construction; and examples of the wide variety of attractive wall surfaces obtainable through the use of common brick.

Common Brick is Particularly Well Adapted for the Construction of Fire-Safe Row and Group Housing

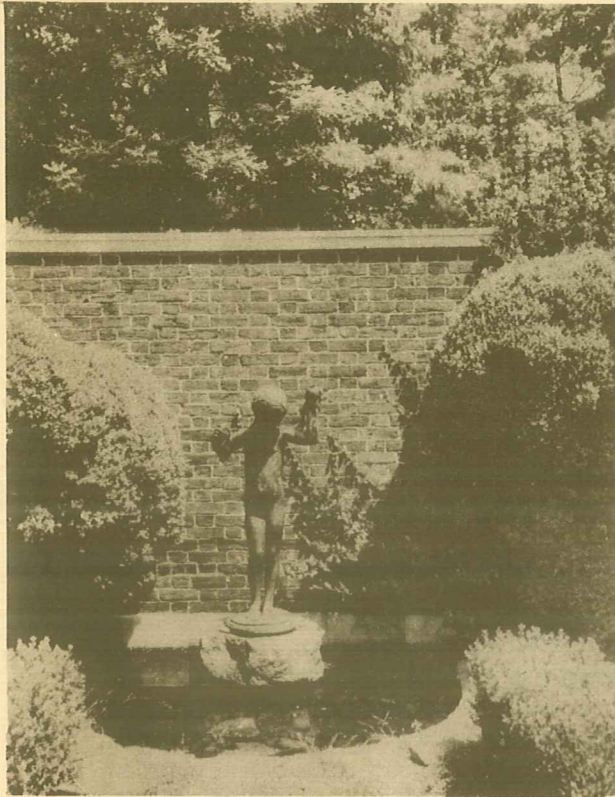
WHILE this discussion has been principally of the merits of common brick for individual homes, it applies with equal or greater force to all such larger operations as realty developments, including row and group houses, and to industrial housings.

Aside from relatively low first cost, common brick structures possess all the qualities necessary to protect the original investment and maintain both value and appearance with an absolute minimum of expense. Moreover, the necessary investment can be better financed in brick structures than in any other material. The essential requirements of fine appearance with harmonious variety, low first cost, low maintenance expense and insurance premiums, continued high values and sales prices with minimum sales resistance are fully met by common brick.

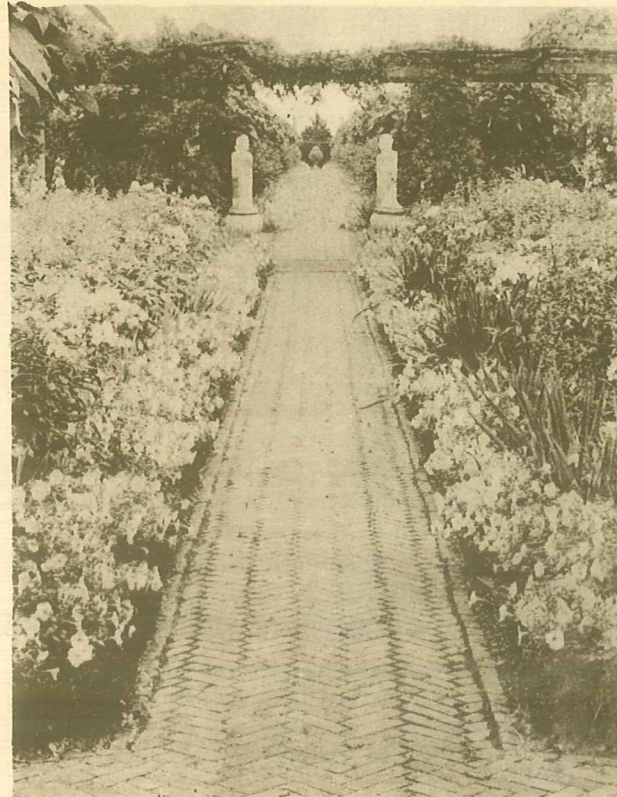


Row Houses in Lancaster, Pa., HENRY J. SCHAUR, Architect

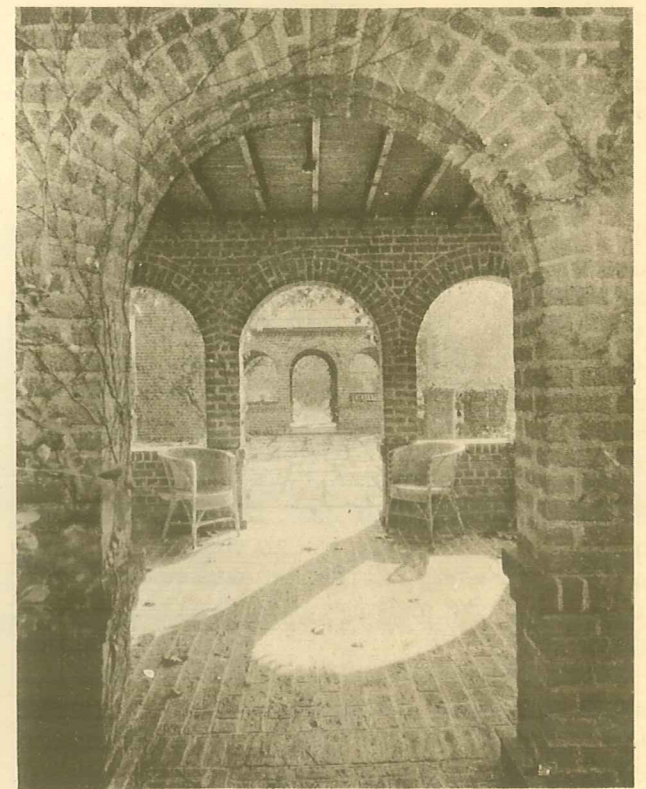
Examples of Common Brick Improvements for Gardens and Grounds



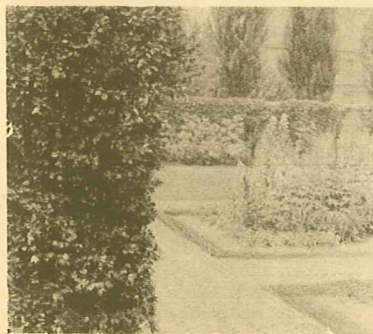
For Charming Wall Backgrounds



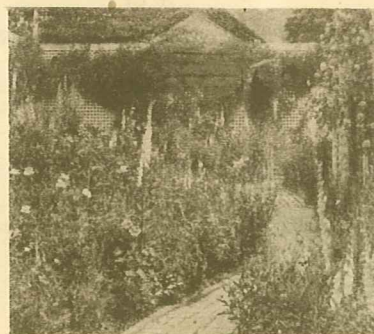
For Permanent Attractive Walks



For Porches and Terraces



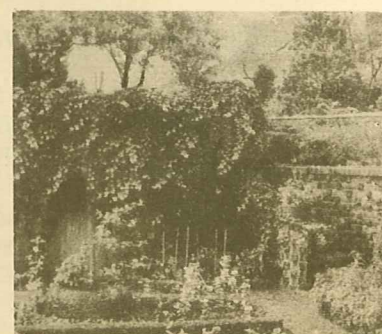
For Formal Garden Walks



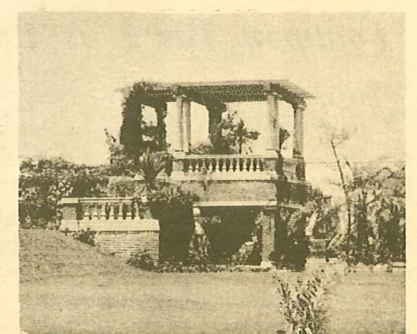
For Random Walks



For Gateways



For Garden Walls



For Formal Landscapes

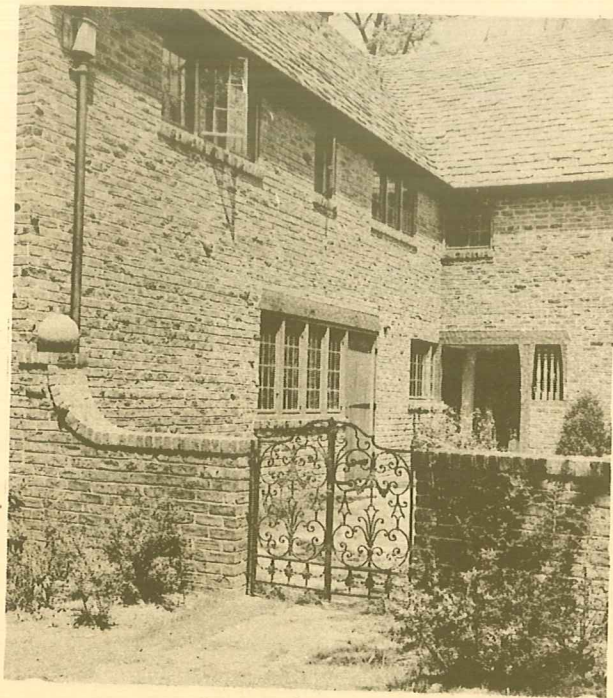
Improving Gardens and Grounds by the Use of Common Brick

ONE of the simplest and least expensive ways of adding to the enjoyment and value of residential property is by gradually improving the grounds and garden. While much of this is accomplished by the judicious planting of flowers, shrubs, and trees, another important contribution is represented by walks, drives, walls and similar improvements as illustrated.

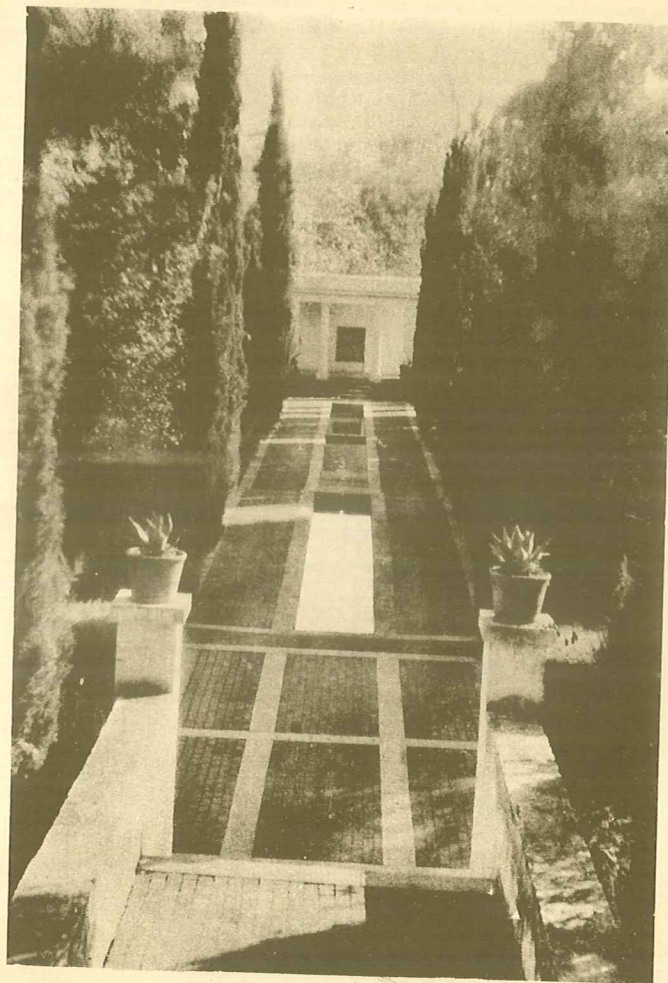
For constructing masonry improvements, there is no material which lends itself so naturally as common brick, not only because it is inexpensive but because it possesses color and texture which blend harmoniously in every setting. The fact that brick comes in small geometrical units makes it possible to introduce a great variety of

designs in making such improvements. Walks and drives may be laid in trim, regular patterns, in herringbone or in random patterns. Where white surfaces are desired for walls or ornaments, common brick whitewashed proves permanent and economical. Once laid or built, these common brick improvements are permanent and require no further attention, mellowing with age and blending pleasantly with natural growths.

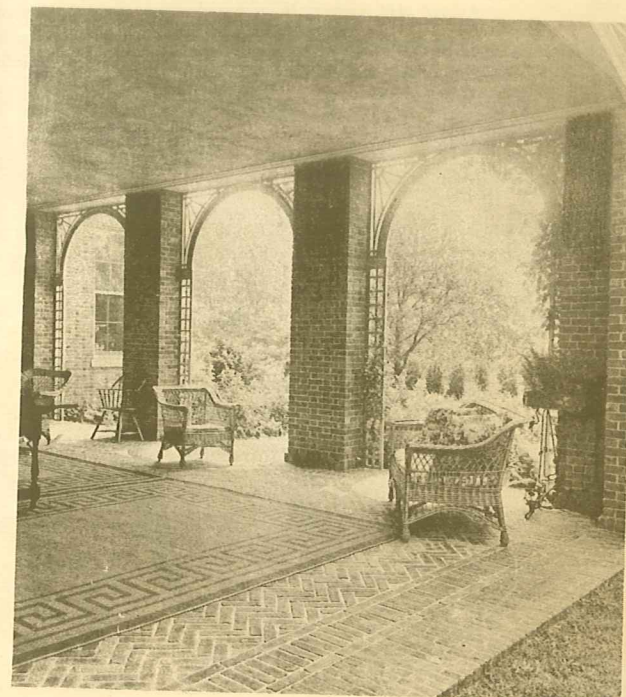
There is a pleasant warmth about brickwork which alone, or in combination with stone trim, makes it the most fitting material to use for improving grounds and gardens. Each improvement of this nature adds several times its cost to the value of the property.



At left—a garden wall of common brick with gate.



Decorative Brick Walk with Mirror-Pool



At right is shown a covered terrace laid in common brick.

Economical Methods of Brick Wall Construction

WHILE no walls are more dependable and satisfactory from every viewpoint than those of solid brick, there have been developed within recent years several methods of brick wall construction which offer savings in materials as shown in the column at the right of this page.

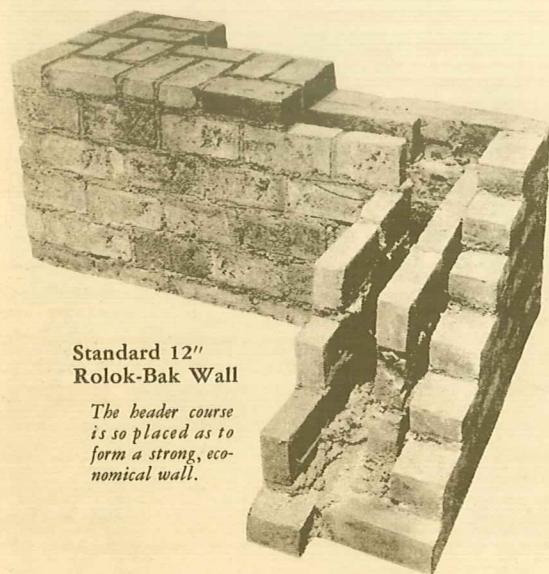
The Ideal Wall is the general name used to describe types of hollow walls built with standard common brick by placing some of the brick on edge. There are two general types of Ideal walls as described hereinafter and only in the All-Rolok type does the exterior appearance of the Ideal wall differ from the standard and traditional brickwork with which all are familiar.

Ideal Rolok-Bak Walls

This type of hollow wall is a general utility wall and may be employed not only for exposed walls but for unexposed walls and for basement construction. The exterior 4" thickness is of brick placed flat as shown below, and the backing is laid of brick on edge. On the exterior, therefore, the brickwork has the usual appearance and may be faced in any bond desired. The wall may be 8" thick or in multiples of additional 4" thicknesses.

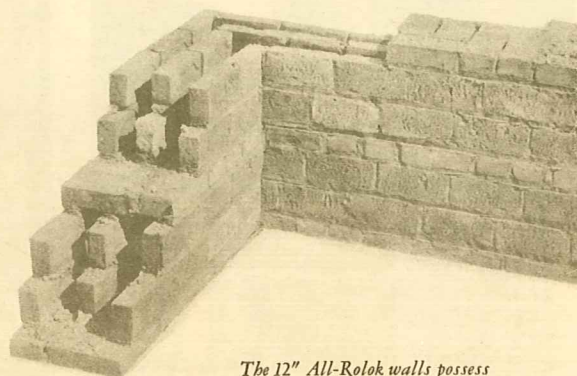
Ideal All-Rolok Walls

This type of common brick hollow wall is interesting because of its low labor cost and minimum amount of material required.



Standard 12"
Rolok-Bak Wall

The header course is so placed as to form a strong, economical wall.

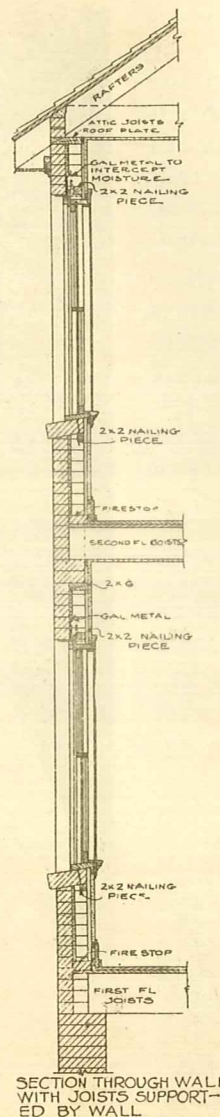


The 12" All-Rolok walls possess great strength and can be built with speed and simplicity.

Practical masons know that its flat header courses and continuous stretcher courses are laid very rapidly. The wall may be built 8" thick and in multiples of 4" additional thicknesses. This wall gives a distinctive and attractive appearance laid either with a smooth or rough surfaced brick in Flemish bond. The same type, built with the lowest priced common brick, makes an economical and satisfactory base for stucco. In English cottage, Spanish or Italian architecture, Ideal walls whitened produce the most economical kind of permanent wall.

Economy Walls

This practical wall is the latest development in the common brick industry and constitutes a type of brick wall which represents the lowest cost of masonry construction. It is designed primarily for one story houses, garages and other small structures. It is a 4" brick wall reinforced by pilasters and blanketed by back mortaring. At the right will be noted a comparison of the savings in material in each of the four types of brick wall construction. Obviously the Economy Wall represents a great saving for residential construction, and a careful study of the details on this page will indicate that its use is well worth considering, especially in warm climates where thick masonry is not necessary for protection against cold. The Economy wall, as a base for stucco, gives a substantial, firesafe structure at a cost no greater than inflammable construction.



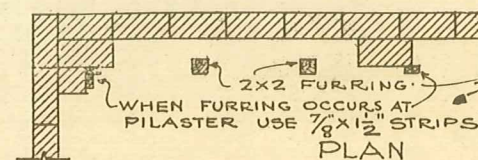
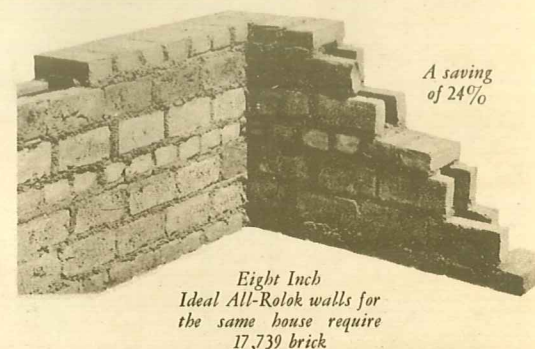
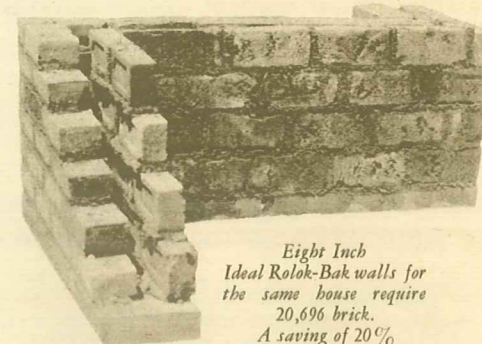
A Practical 4"
Brick Wall

Common Brick Economy

Solid Brick Walls

Nothing will take the place of the solid brick wall for first-class construction but hollow walls as here described may be used where the solid wall has a great excess of strength. Economy in material is shown by the following comparison, taking the number of brick required for walls of a typical small house in each of the four types of construction as follows:

Solid walls of typical house require 25,130 brick



Four Inch
Economy walls for the same house require 14,783 brick.
A saving of 41%

Attractive Exteriors With Common Brick Economy

ONE of the most impressive values of common brick for home building is its interesting adaptability to all types of residential architecture. In view of the many variations presented by this material, such as color, texture, patterns, mortar joints, it is evident that the variety of exterior effects obtainable is practically limitless. On this page are shown a few of these countless textures, all photographed from houses actually constructed. Textures vary considerably from smooth geometrical designs to the rough random patterns now known as "skintled" brickwork. (The term "skintled" was originally used in brickyards to denote the irregular piling of brick for drying, and when architects began to achieve notable exterior wall effects such as those illustrated herewith, the term "skintled" came into use to describe this class of common brick exteriors.)

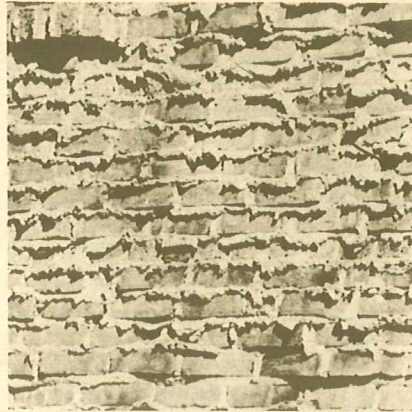
Combined with the warm cheerful colors of brick as laid in various patterns, may be deeply raked out mortar joints or joints left with the mortar extruding as in skintled brickwork. The mortar itself may be tinted in contrasting or

supplementary tones by the use of mineral mortar colors.

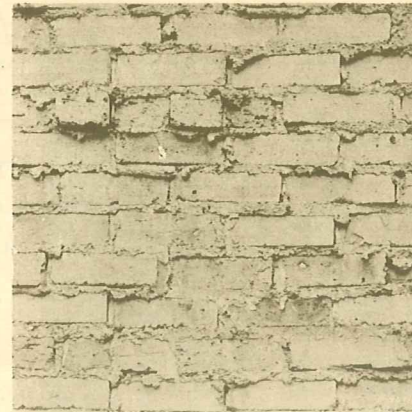
Common Brick Gives Wide Variety of Effects

Thus, by the use of common brick, which in itself is a very inexpensive material, some of the finest architectural effects are obtainable on a basis of sound economy. Not the least important result of using brick for dwelling exteriors is to know that for year after year the house will maintain its original beauty, requiring no refinishing or painting except the few dollars necessary to keep up the good appearance of wood or metal trim where it is used around doors and windows.

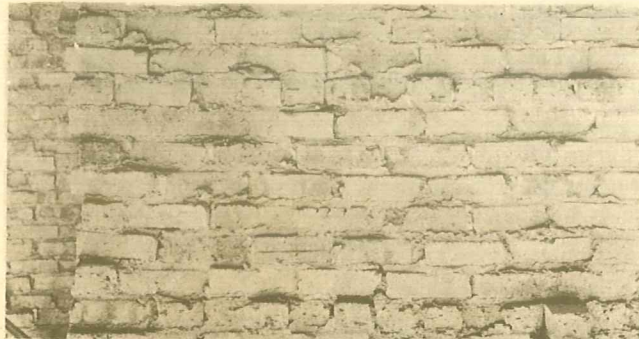
Where white walls are required to suit architectural style or location, then common brick walls, whitened inexpensively, meet the architect's requirements. Smooth walls, rough textures, antique effects, dignified white walls or rough whitewashed effects, all are obtained in combination with absolute permanence and freedom from upkeep by using common brick.



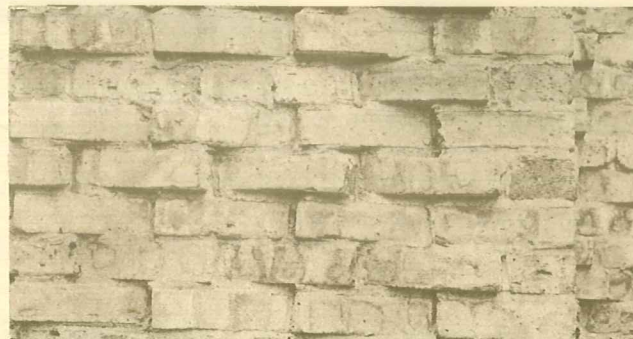
Skintled Brickwork Effect No. 1



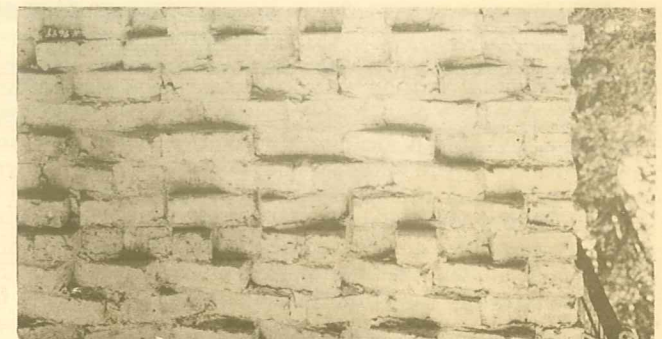
Skintled Brickwork Effect No. 2



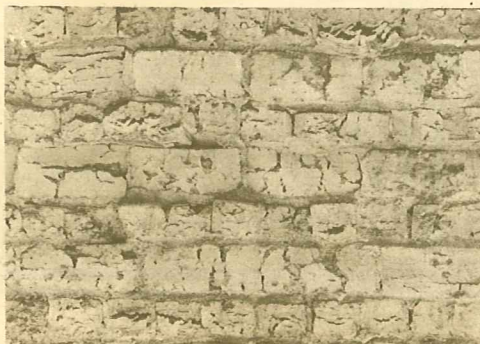
Skintled Brickwork Effect No. 3



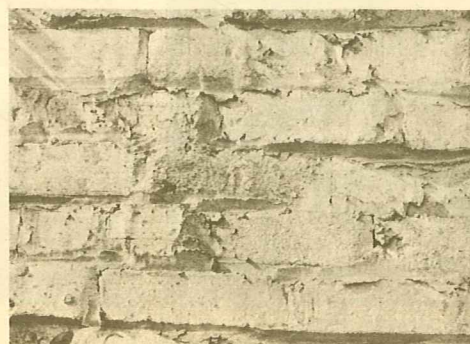
Skintled Brickwork Effect No. 4



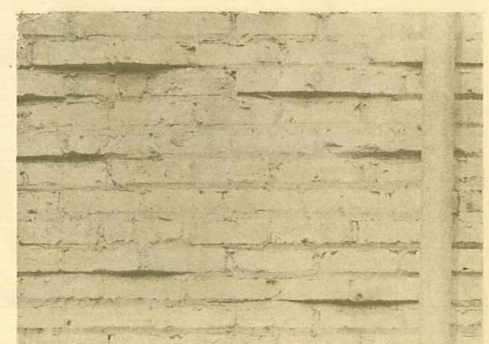
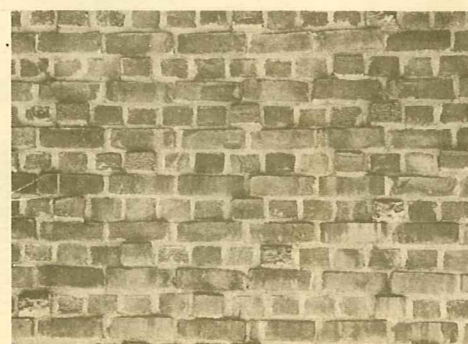
Skintled Brickwork Effect No. 5



Skintled Brickwork Effect No. 6



Two Interesting Common Brick Wall Treatments



Skintled Brickwork Effect No. 7

120 Complete Plans of Proven Moderate Cost Brick Homes

FROM the viewpoint of the prospective homebuilder examining a book of this nature, it is important to know that these plans are not merely suggestions but that, at nominal cost, one may obtain the complete working drawings and specifications necessary to build any house shown. The Common Brick Manufacturers' Association offers these complete plans at nominal price as a means of encouraging the building of artistic brick homes. Plans may be obtained through brick manufacturers who are members of this Association, or direct from the Association office or any of its district offices. Price of plans is given on page 72.

The plans were made by competent architects, and the specifications are prepared so that you may write into them, upon blank spaces provided for the purpose, your preference as to all items upon which a variation is possible. For instance, you might want either steam heat or hot air heat, or a maple floor in your kitchen or oak floors throughout the house.

Of course, every homebuilder is interested in the cost of these houses and this book would not be complete unless some means were given to indicate at least approximate figures. There are so many varying items which affect costs that will apply in all localities, that it is impossible to give definite fixed costs. Therefore, to avoid misleading information but to give some cost indication, there will be found, with each house shown, a figure representing the number of cubic feet contained in the house including the cellar. By asking any local contractor or brick manufacturer an approximate cubic foot cost for brick constructed houses, the total cost may be ascertained. This cost will probably vary from 35 cents to 48 cents a cubic foot

*All illustrated on the following pages of this book
—complete working drawings and specifications
may be obtained at low cost as explained below
and on page 72.*

General Index of Plans

For Price of Plans See Page 72

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Five Rooms	55-68	
Six Rooms	68-70	

GARAGES		Pages
Four types will be found on	71	
Prices of working drawings	72	

Cubic Footage Shown with Each Plan

and when it is determined, the cubic footage of the house in question may be multiplied by the cost, giving a close approximation of the ultimate total cost figure.

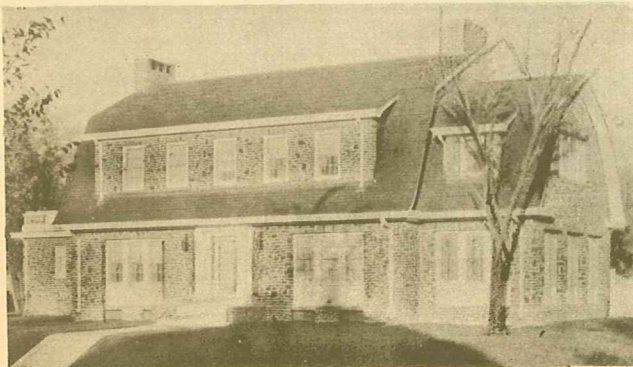
Local Brickman Will Help You

Any brick manufacturer who is a member of this Association will be glad to help you in every way possible. He will show you panels of beautiful common brickwork laid in various bonds and mortar colors. He will be glad also to recommend a good contractor, if desired. It is important to obtain estimates from contractors who know brick masonry and brick masonry costs, some carpenter contractors or loan builders do not.

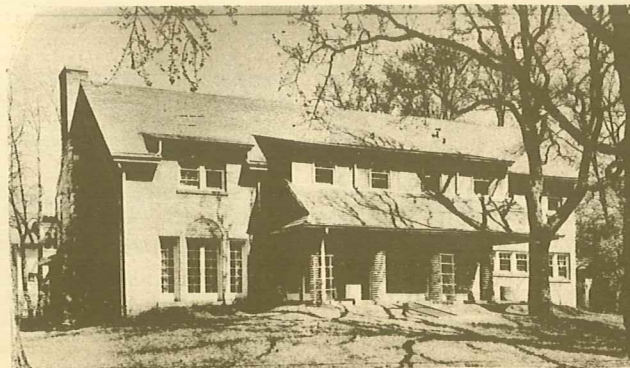
Any of the houses in this book can be built either with the solid brick wall or with the Ideal Wall—the new hollow wall of solid brick—without change of drawings. Sometimes an owner desires slight changes to make the plans fit some special requirement. If you have a good contractor, and the changes are not too extensive, you or the contractor can roughly mark them on the regular blueprints. If more radical changes or special designs are wanted, we suggest that you consult a reliable architect. We are not prepared to do special architectural work.

We herewith express our thanks to the eminent architects whose names appear herein for contributing designs and working drawings to our plan service; thus co-operating with us in serving the public. These names include the Architects Small House Service Bureau. The Bureau is a national association of leading architects, is affiliated with the American Institute of Architects, and represents the effort of the whole profession to raise the standard of small house architecture by making available first class designs and thorough working drawings.

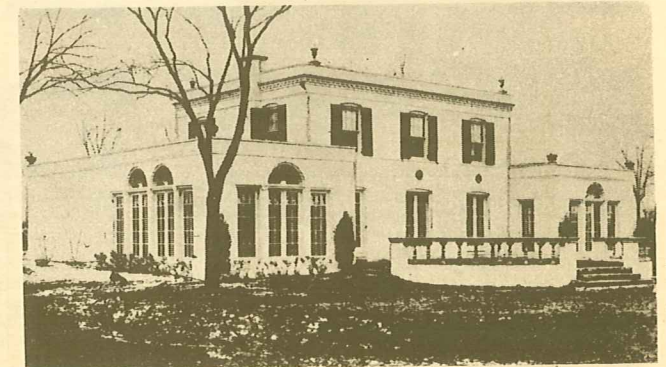
In every case it is best to have the services of an architect. These plans are offered when such service is not available.



Brick Ashlar. Common Bricks and Clinkers in a Dutch Colonial Home.

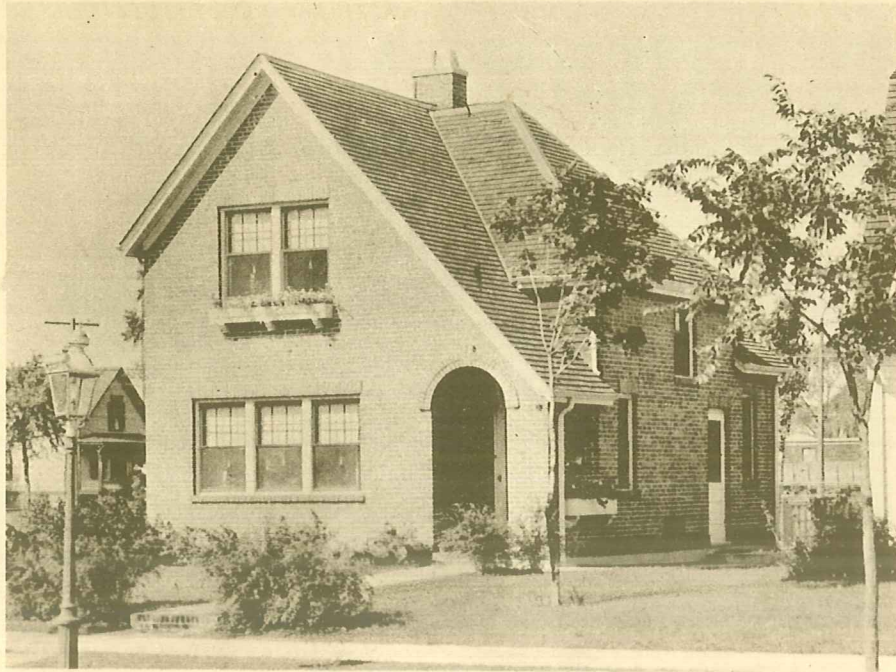


Common Brick in Dutch Colonial Home



Whitewashed Common Brick in Stately Georgian Architecture.

Common brick meets the demands for wide variety of surface effects as does no other material

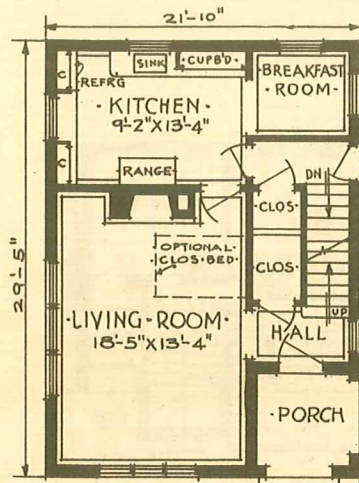


ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, N. W. DIV.

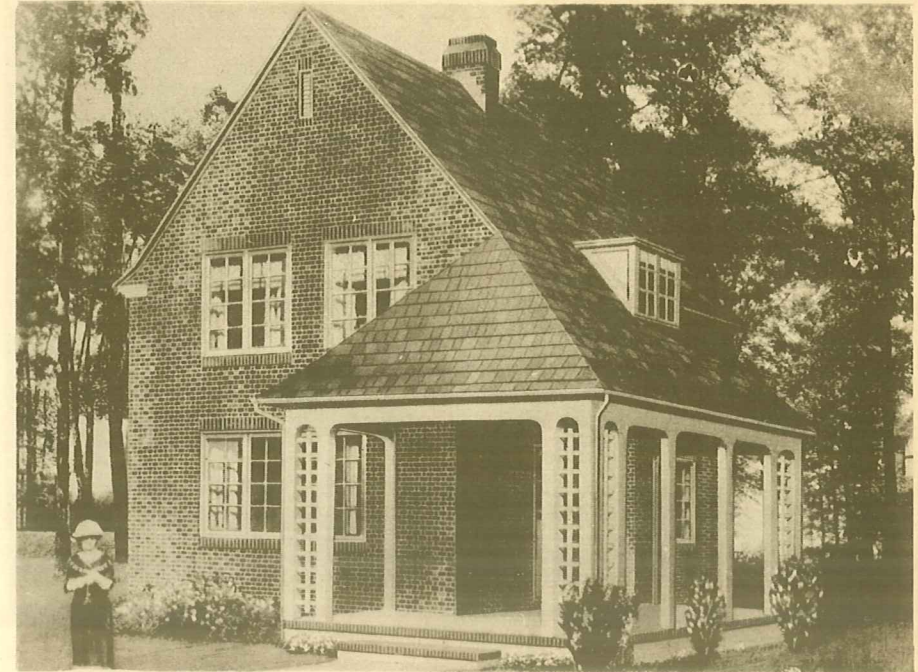
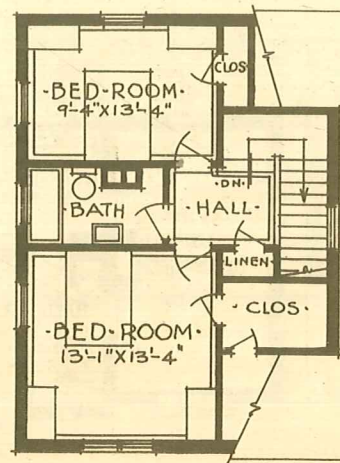
The SECAUCUS

Design 4A31

A Four Room House with Breakfast Room



16,800
Cubic Feet



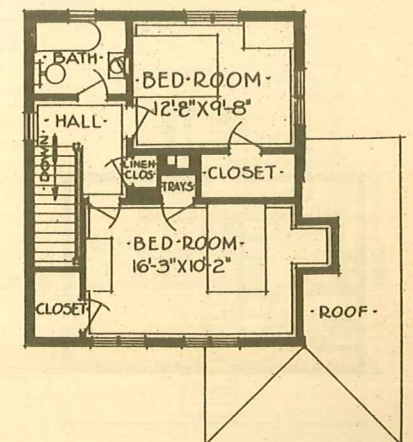
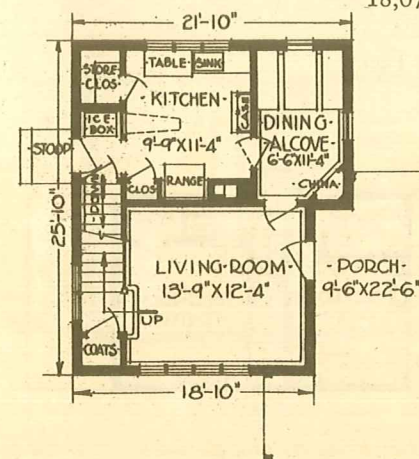
CURTIS COMPANIES SERVICE BUREAU

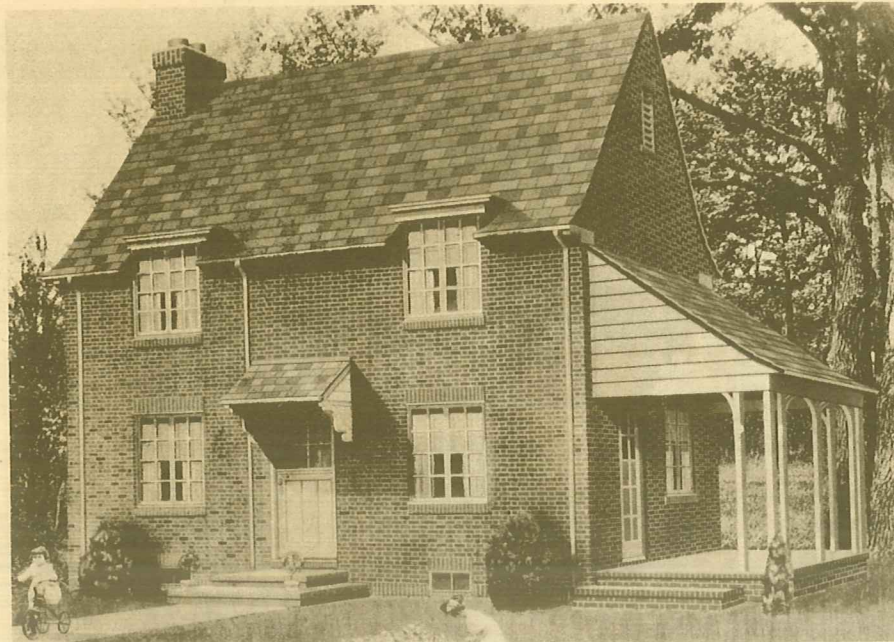
The TELADEGO

Design A420

A Four Room House with Dining Alcove

18,070 Cubic Feet





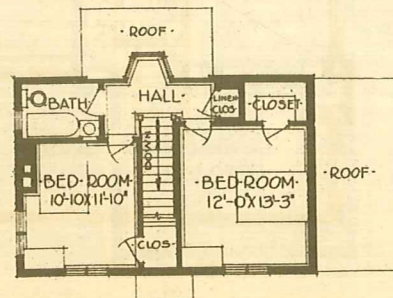
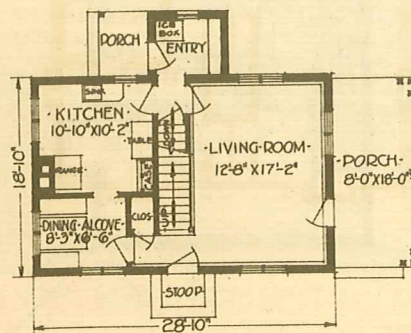
CURTIS COMPANIES SERVICE BUREAU

The NADOWAH

Design A403

*A Four Room House
with Dining Alcove*

19,627 Cubic Feet



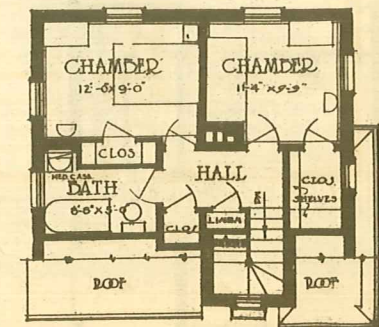
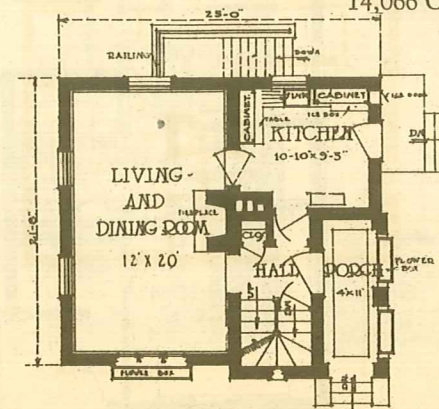
C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

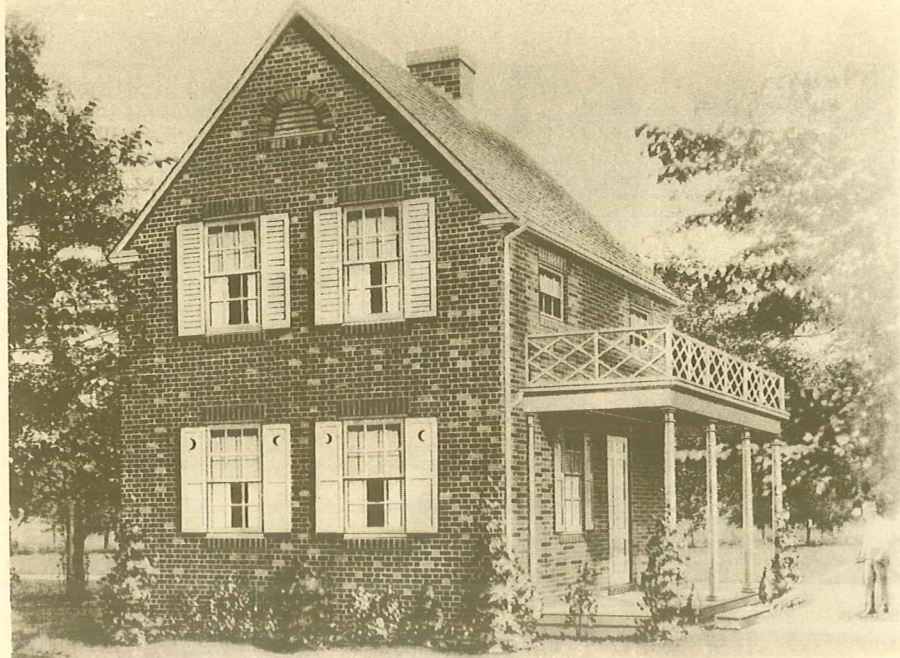
The CHEYENNE

Design 103

*A Four Room House
with Combined Dining Room*

14,066 Cubic Feet





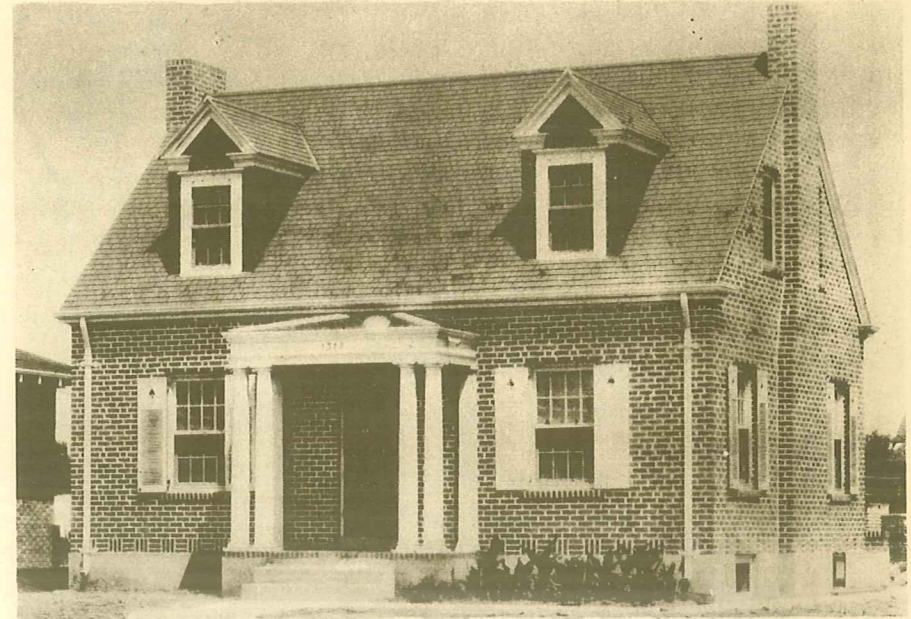
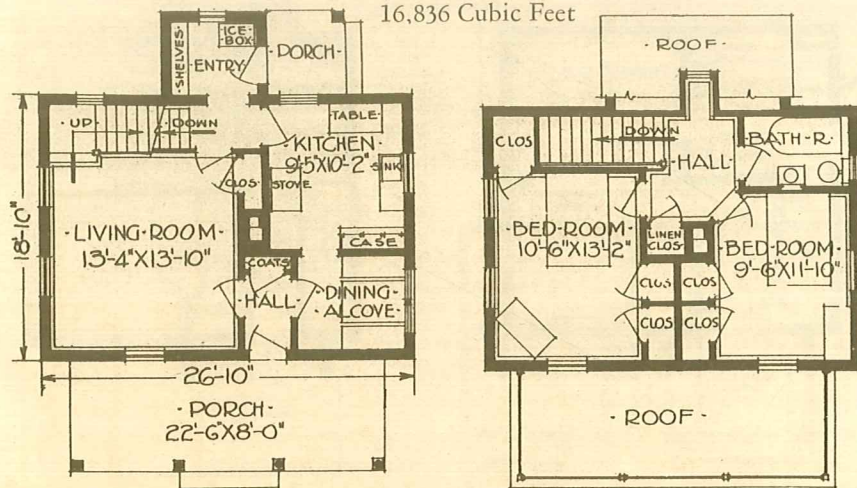
CURTIS COMPANIES SERVICE BUREAU

The COATOPA

Design A421

Four Rooms with Dining Alcove

16,836 Cubic Feet



ARCHITECTS SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, MOUNTAIN DIV.

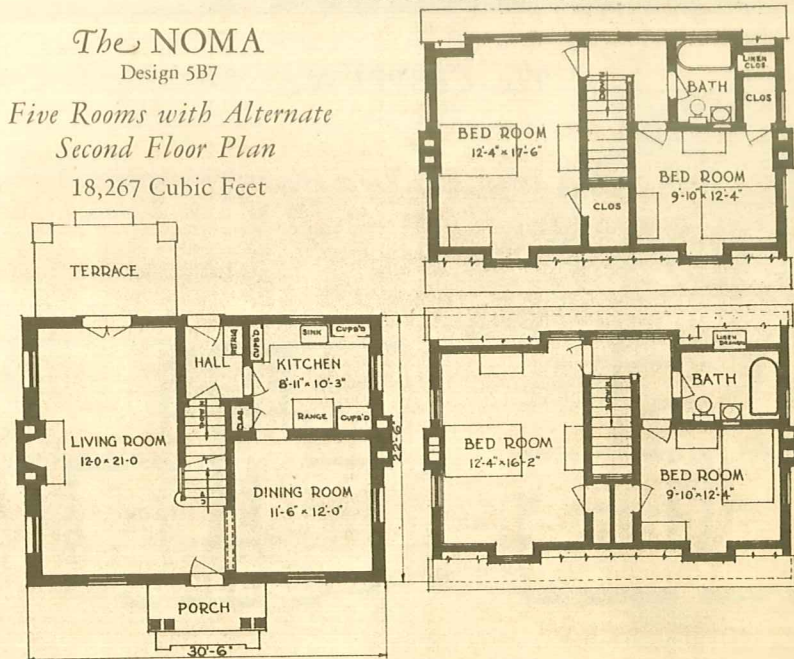
The NOMA

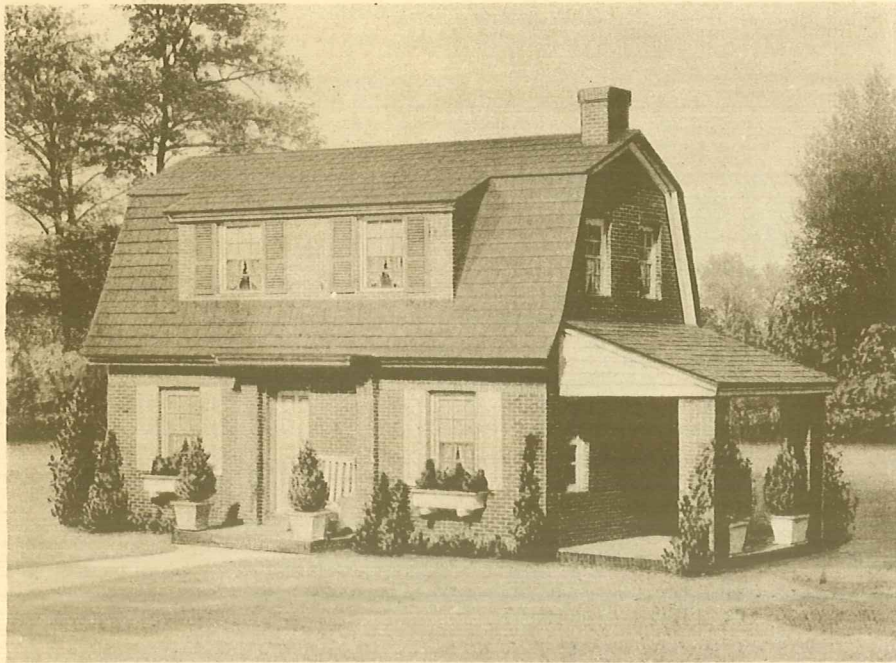
Design 5B7

Five Rooms with Alternate

Second Floor Plan

18,267 Cubic Feet





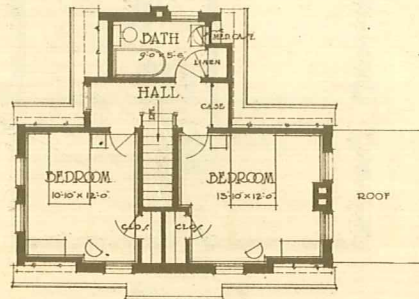
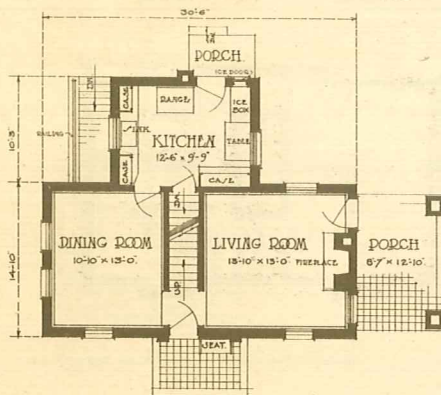
Geo. W. Ritchie, Architect

The CHIPPEWA

Design 124

A Small Five Room House

16,551 Cubic Feet



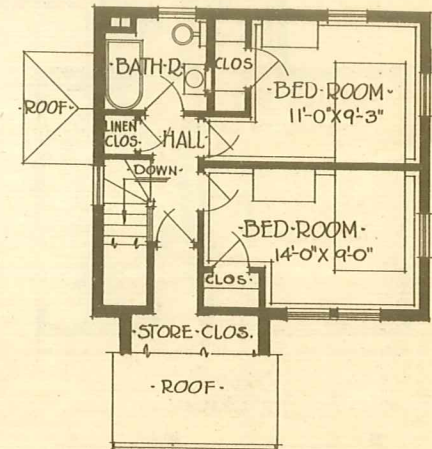
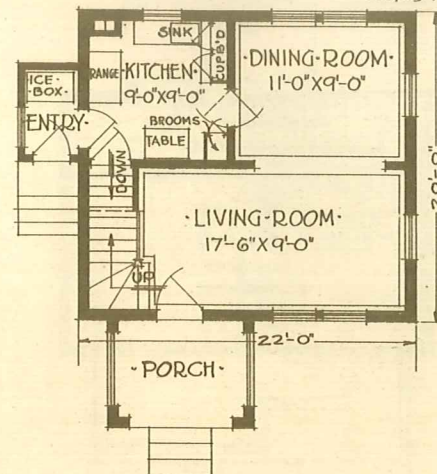
John F. Suppes, Architect

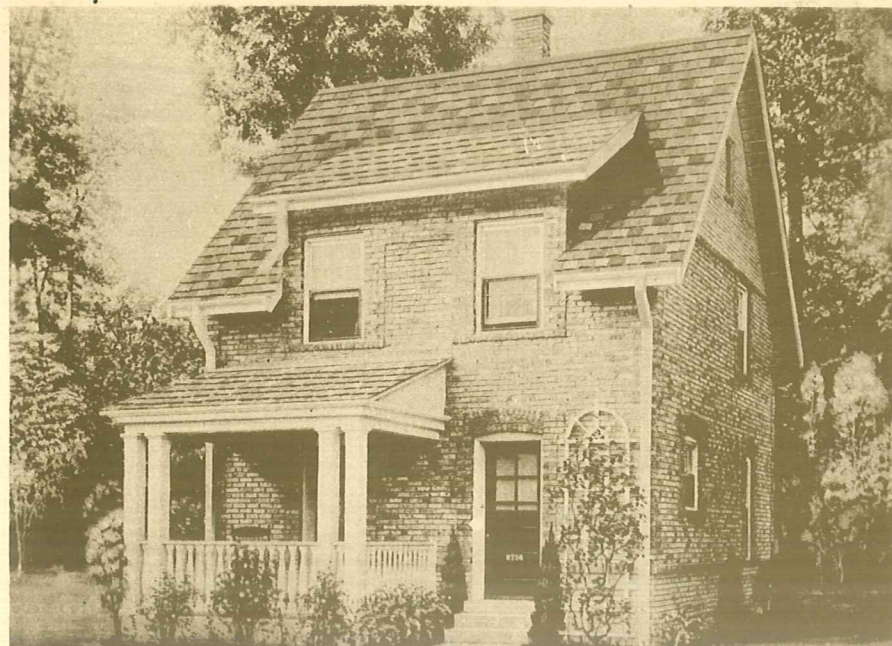
The SAGUAH

Design A505

Five Room House with Long Living Room

12,054 Cubic Feet





CHARLES S. FROST, Architect

The TALPA

Design A544

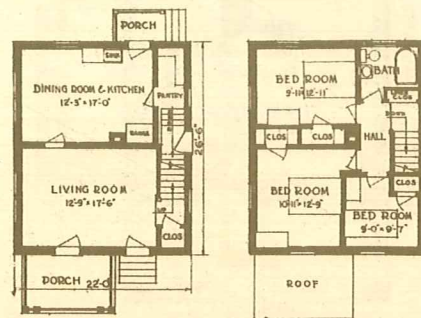
*Five Room House
with Three Bedrooms*

22,770 Cubic Feet

An alternative exterior
design is shown at left



Small illustration shows the
Monadnock, Design A545.
Plan similar to the Talpa
above



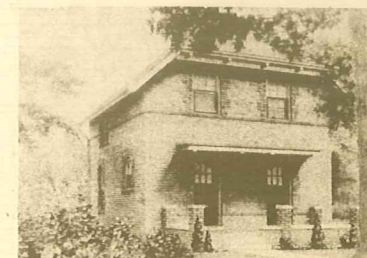
CHARLES S. FROST, Architect

The OTWAY

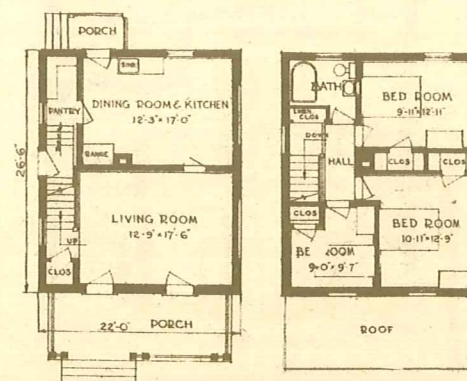
Design A546

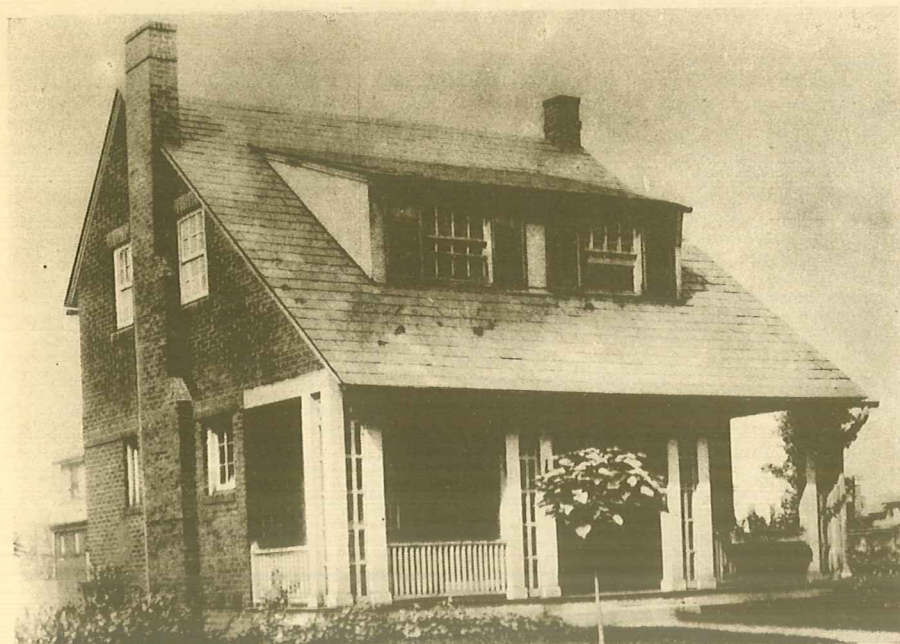
*Another Similar
Five Room Plan*

20,828 Cubic Feet



Small illustration shows the
Tioga, Design A547. Plan
similar to the Otway above





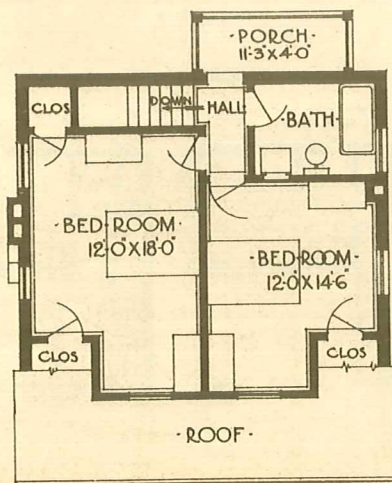
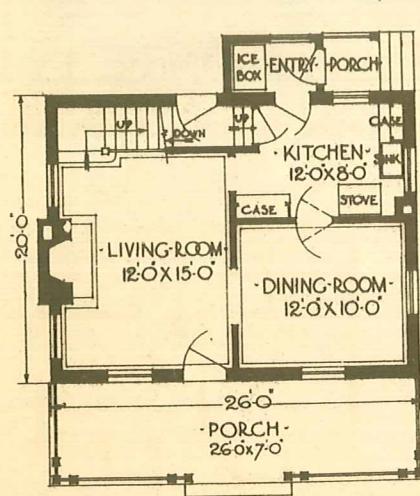
Geo. H. Schwan, Architect

The TONAWANDA

Design A535

A Popular Type of Five Room House

16,684 Cubic Feet

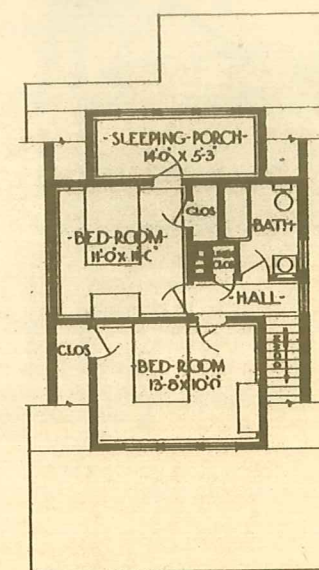
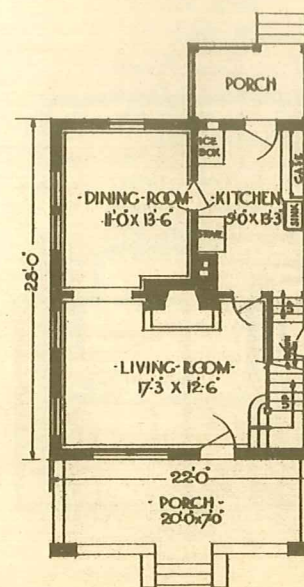
*The LACOTA*

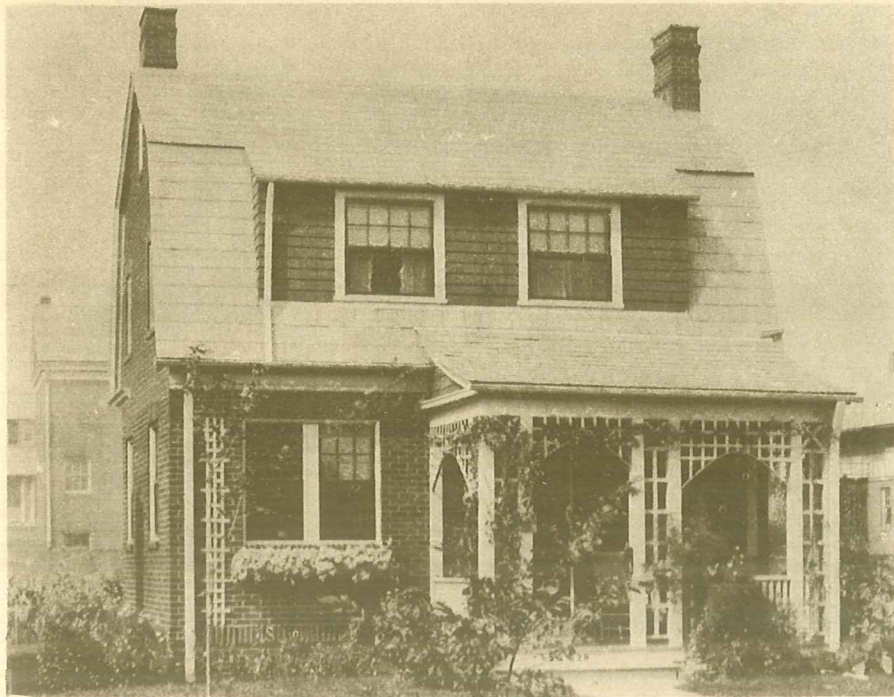
Design A518

C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

A Five Room House with Sleeping Porch

19,596 Cubic Feet





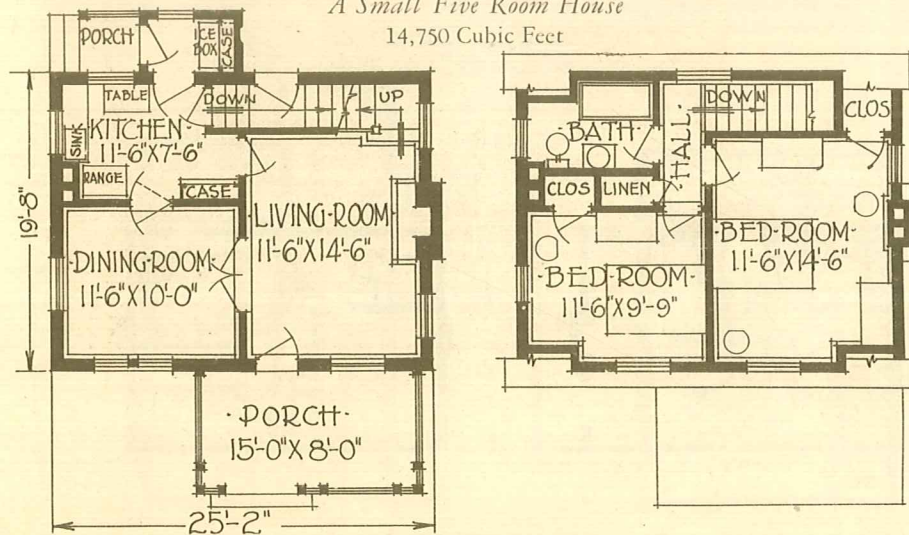
Geo. H. Schwan, Architect

The NEOSHO

Design A516

A Small Five Room House

14,750 Cubic Feet



C. B. M. A. Plan Service

The KIOWA

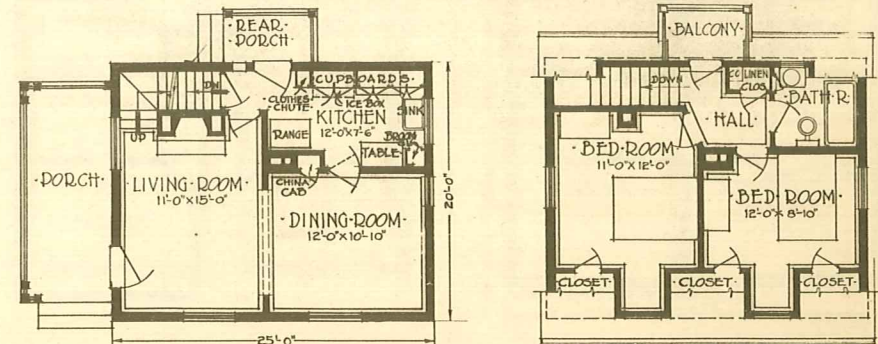
Design 101

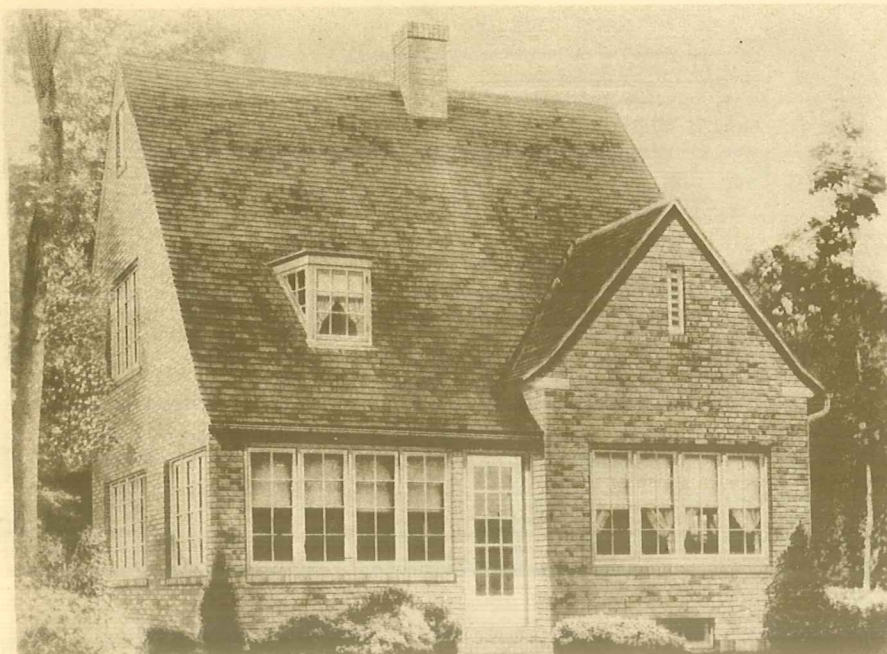
*Another Small
Five Room House*

14,000 Cubic Feet



Interior of Living Room.





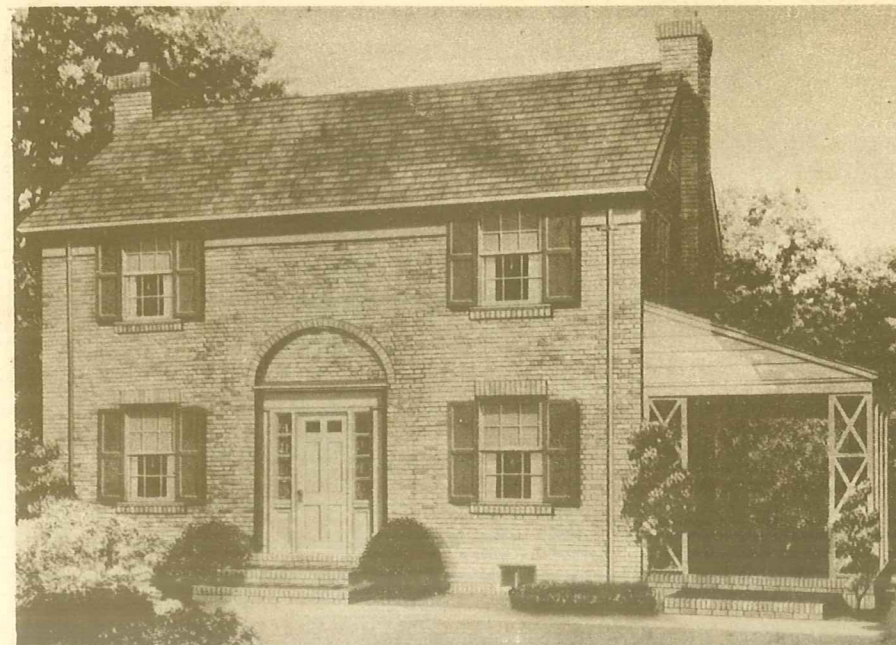
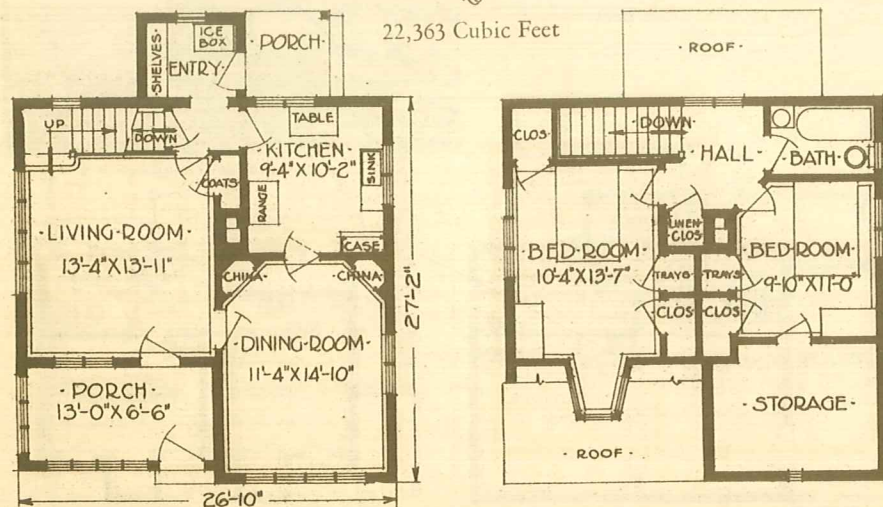
CURTIS COMPANIES SERVICE BUREAU

The OWASSA

Design A531

A Five Room House with Sun Porch

22,363 Cubic Feet



CURTIS COMPANIES SERVICE BUREAU

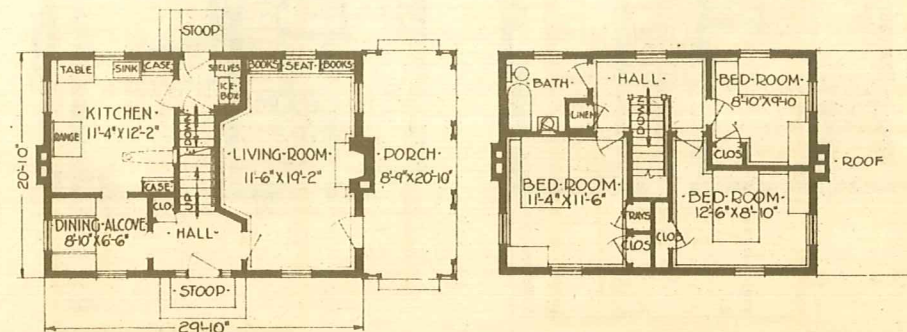
The NOKOMIS

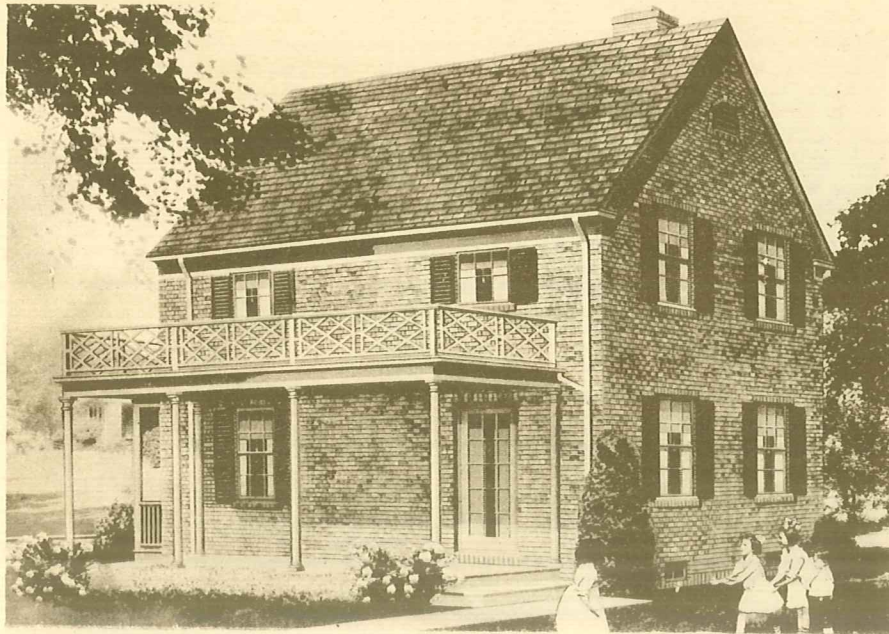
Design A530

A Five Room House with Dining Alcove

This Plan Provides Three Small Bedrooms

20,243 Cubic Feet





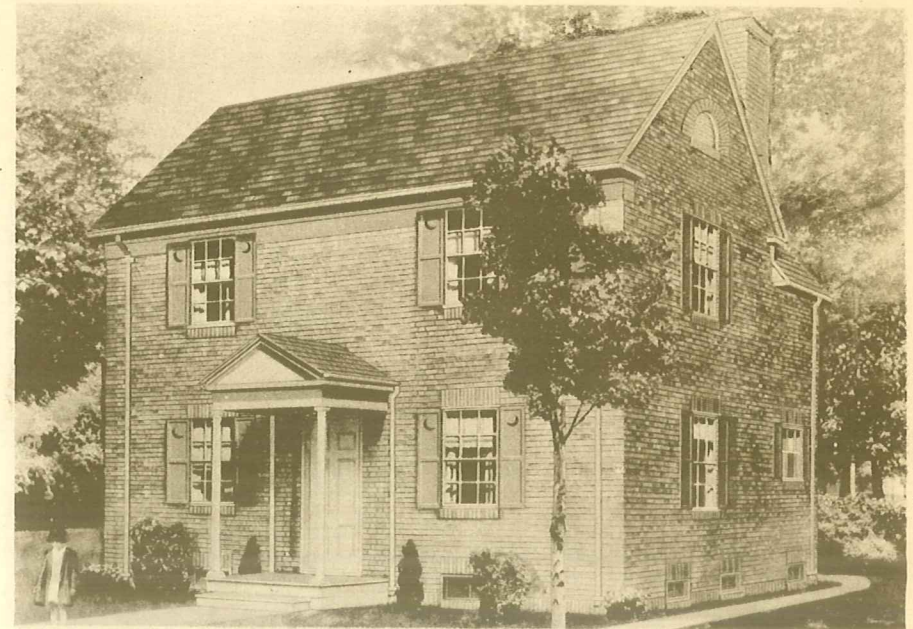
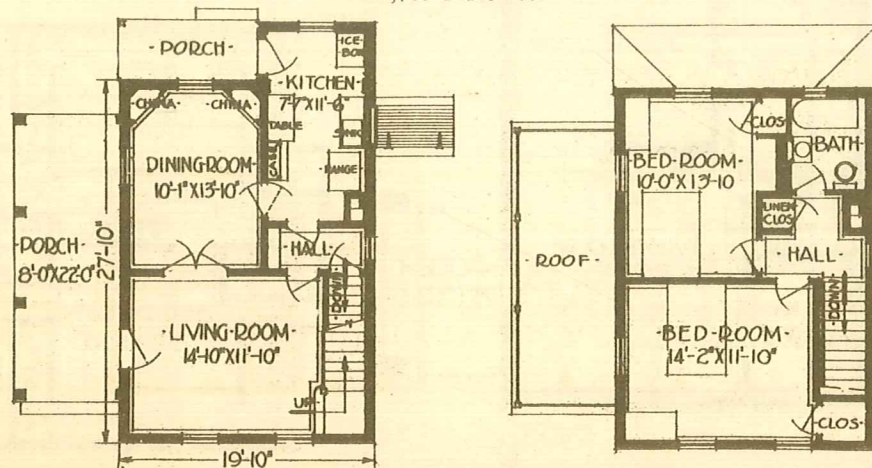
CURTIS COMPANIES SERVICE BUREAU

The WEHRUM

Design A529

A Five Room House

21,780 Cubic Feet



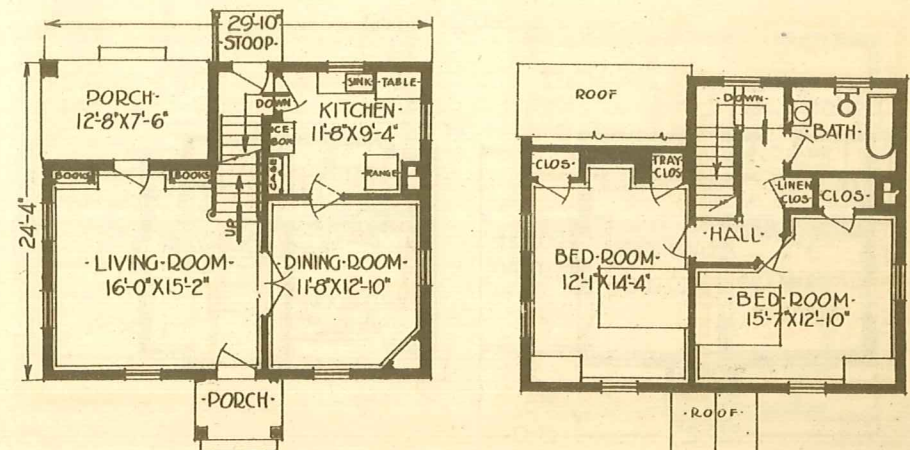
CURTIS COMPANIES SERVICE BUREAU

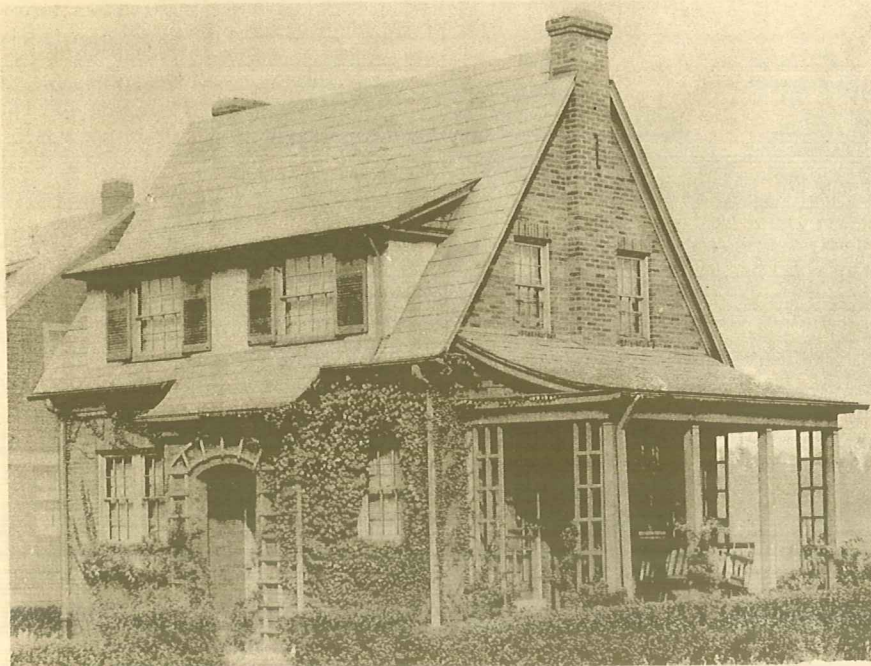
The POCAHONTAS

Design A507

A Five Room House

20,256 Cubic Feet





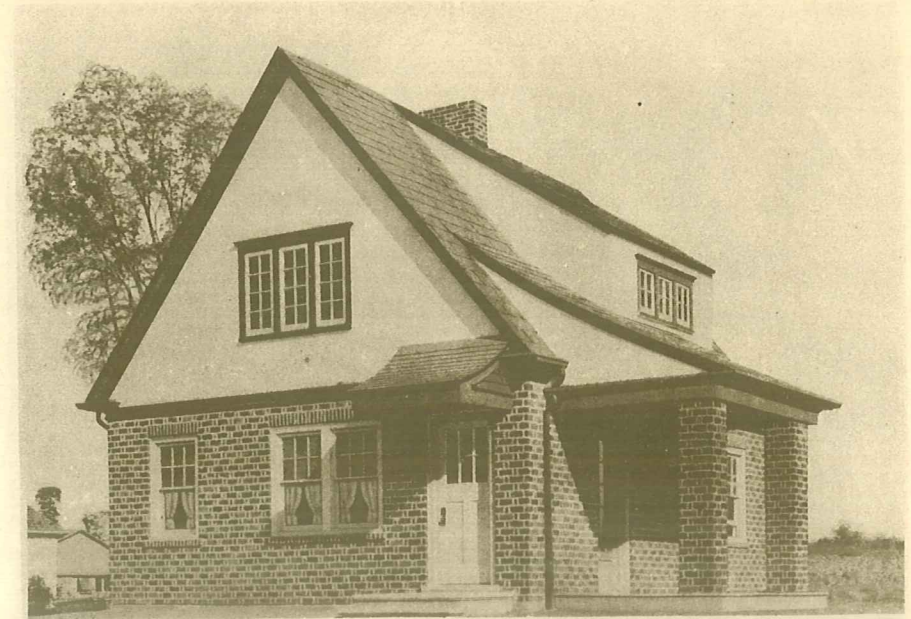
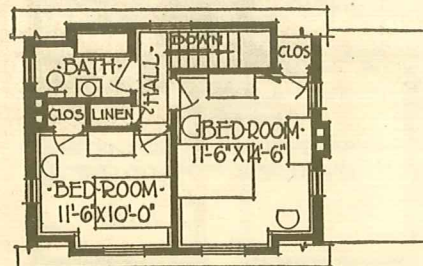
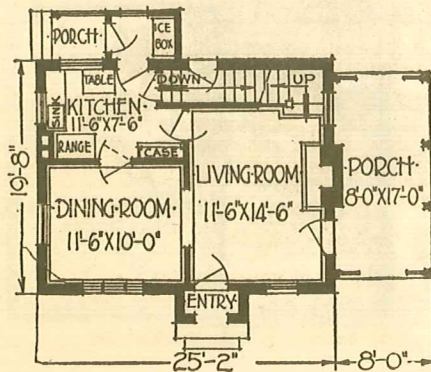
PAUL R. SMITH, Architect

The AKRON

Design A514

A Very Small Five Room House

14,960 Cubic Feet



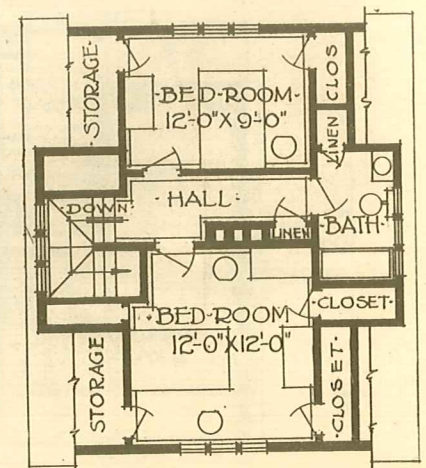
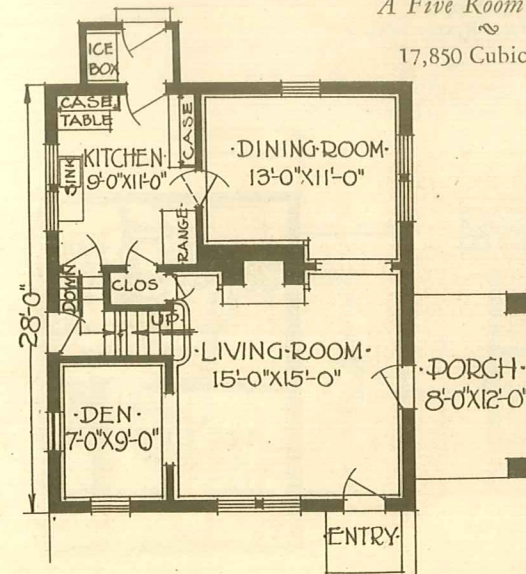
Geo. H. SCHWAN, Architect

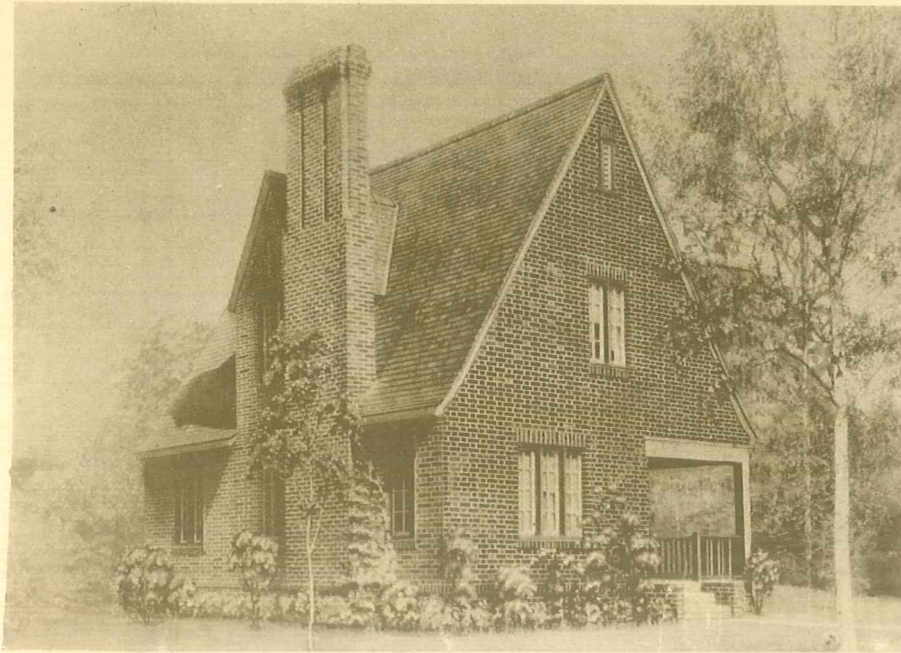
The ALTONA

Design A513

A Five Room House

17,850 Cubic Feet





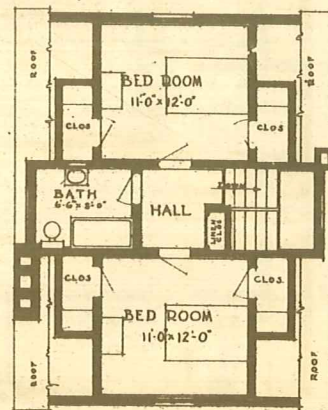
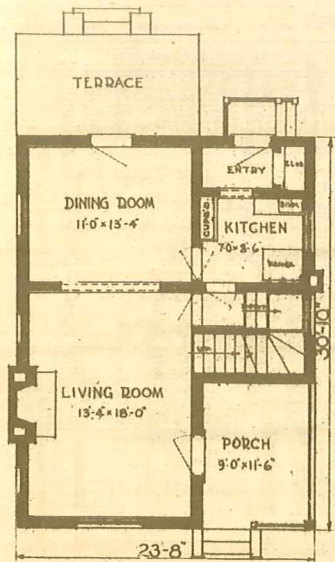
ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE
BUREAU, MOUNTAIN DIV.

The ATCO
Design 5B8

*A Five Room
English Type*

The porch can be
easily enclosed if
sun porch is preferred by owner

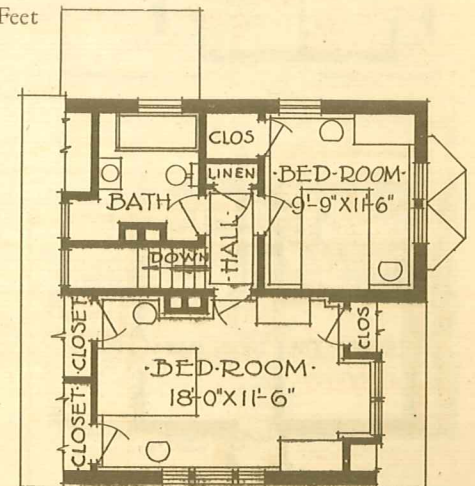
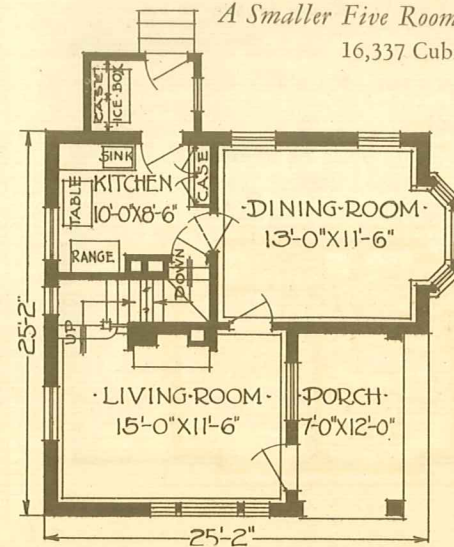
20,398
Cubic Feet



GEO. H. SCHWAN, Architect

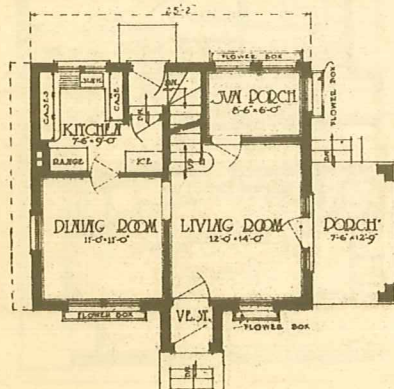
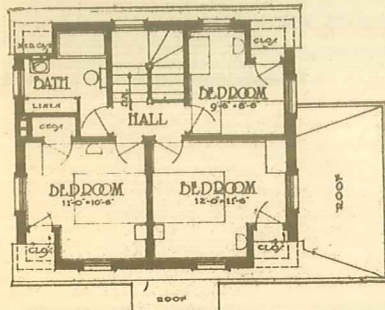
The TUSCOLA
Design A511

A Smaller Five Room English Cottage
16,337 Cubic Feet





C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

*The HURON*

Design 102

*An Economical
Six Room House*

16,260 Cubic Feet

In spite of limited size, clever planning has provided a sun porch and three bedrooms with ample closets



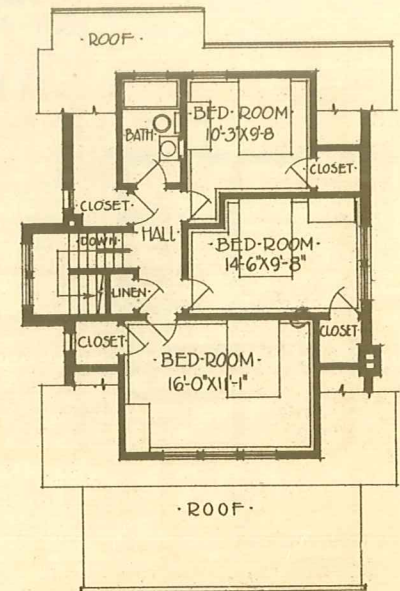
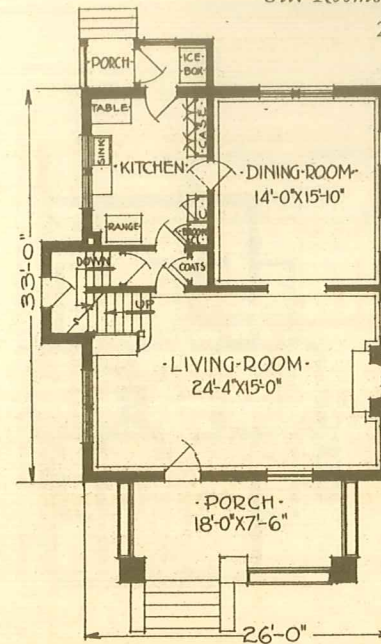
C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

The MONETA

Design A639

Six Rooms with Large Living Room

26,639 Cubic Feet





GEO. W. RITCHIE, Architect

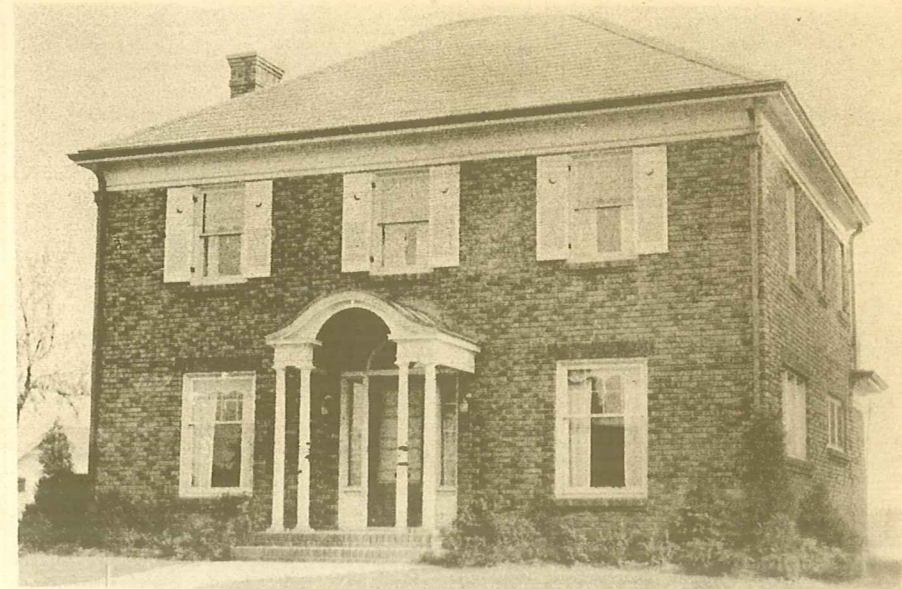
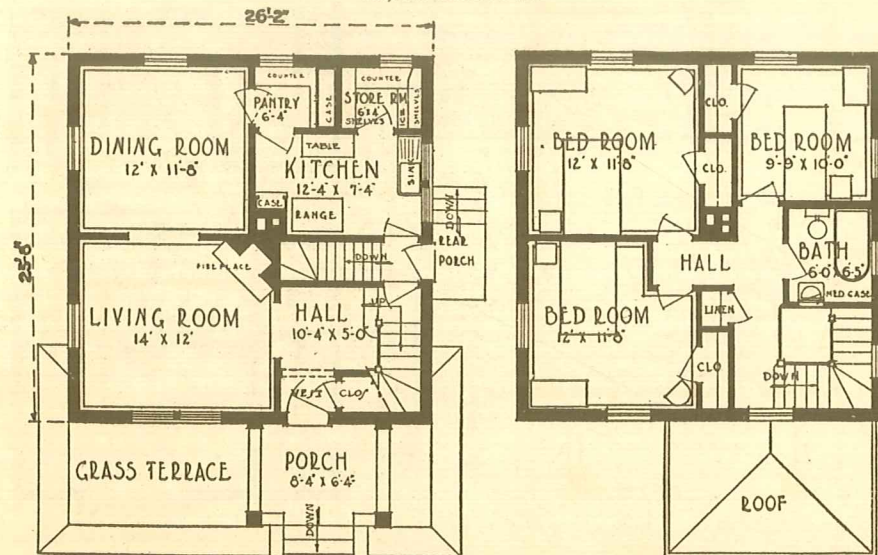
The SENECA

Design 1

Built with Reversed Plan

Six Rooms with Large Hall

19,800 Cubic Feet



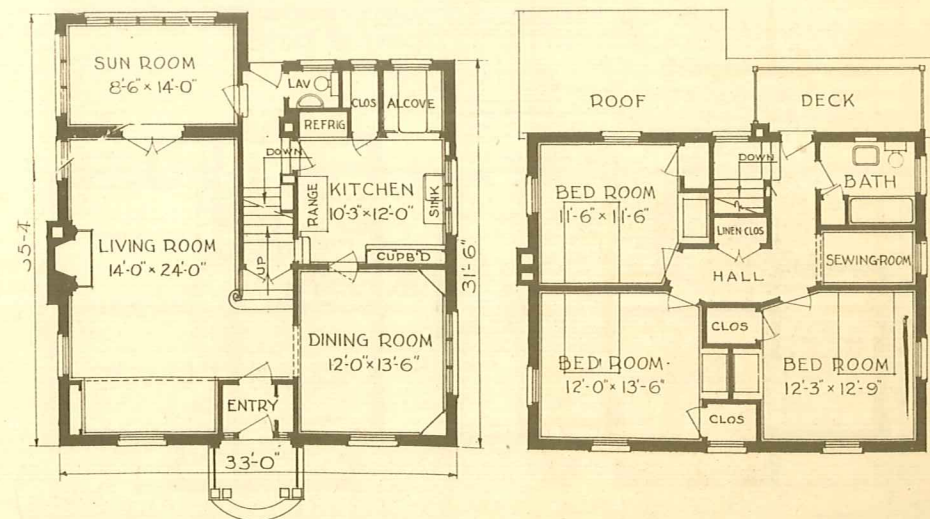
YEAGER & KRAUSE, Architects

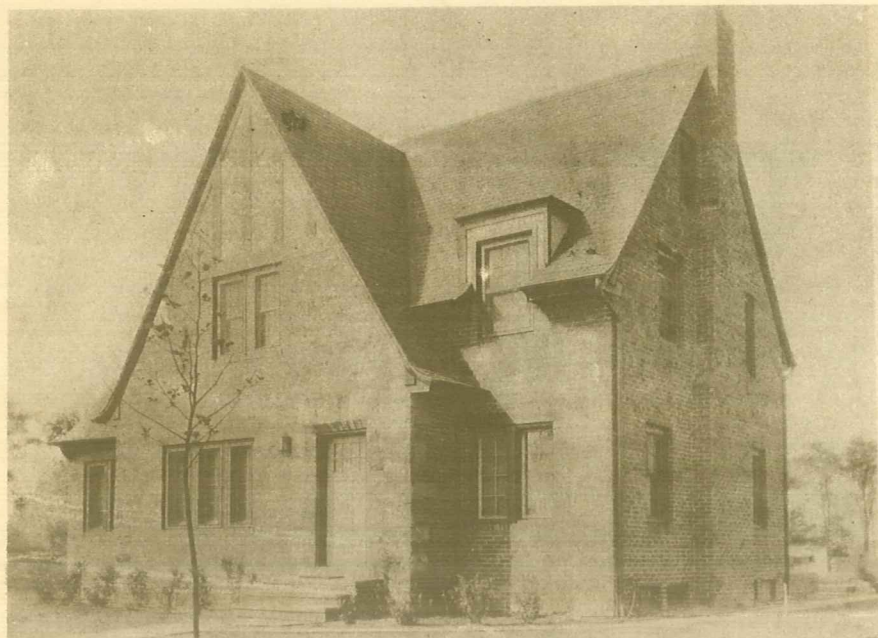
The WAUBAY

Design A653

Six Rooms with Dining Alcove and Sun Porch

28,640 Cubic Feet





YEAGER & KRAUSE, Architects

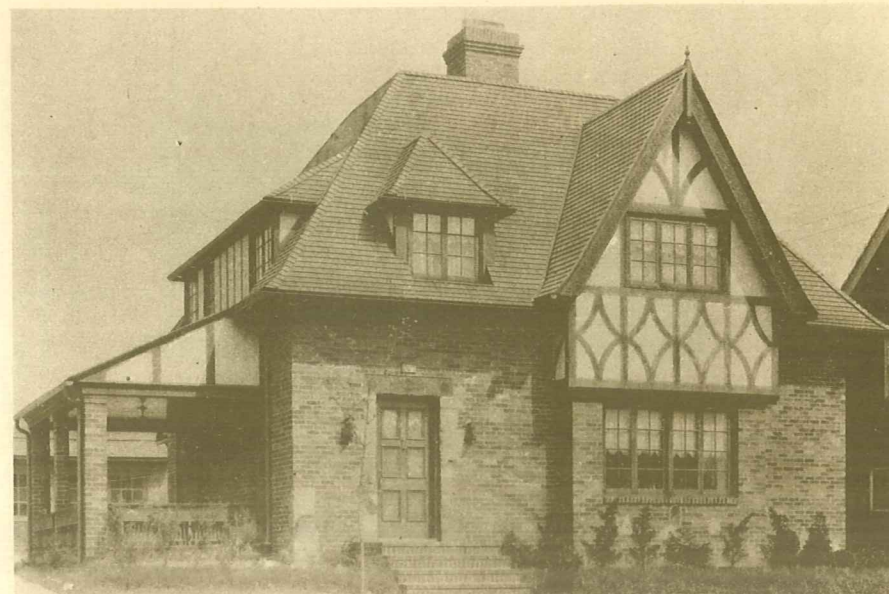
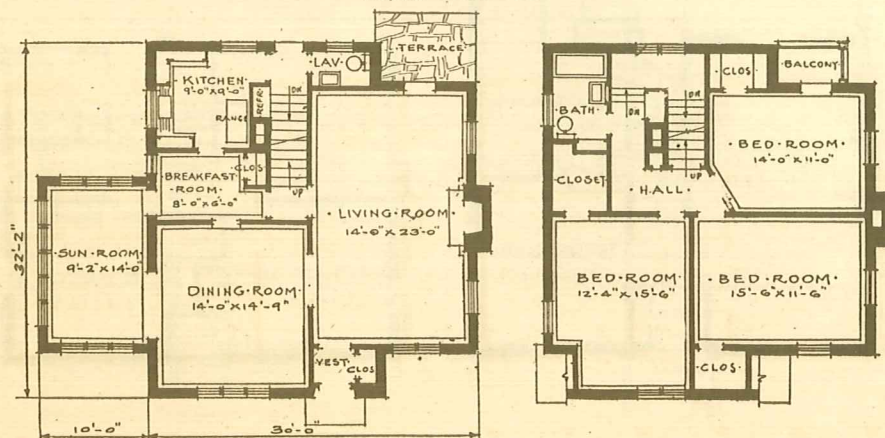
The ARAPAHOE

Design A652

Six Rooms with Large Sun Room

Note the attractive small breakfast room and special features like the lavatory off kitchen

28,557 Cubic Feet



YEAGER & KRAUSE, Architects

The GENESSEE

Design A650

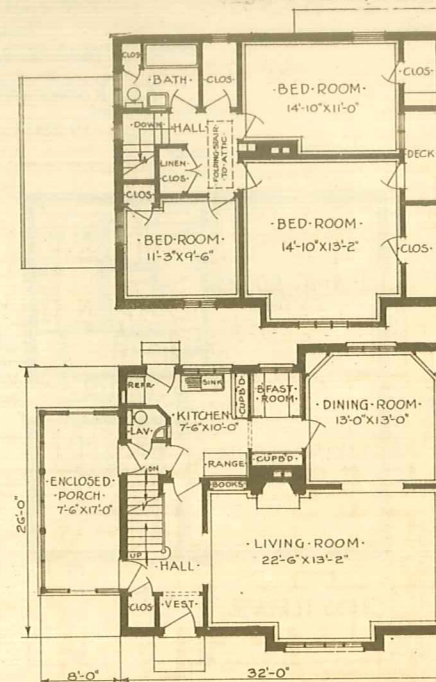
A Six Room House

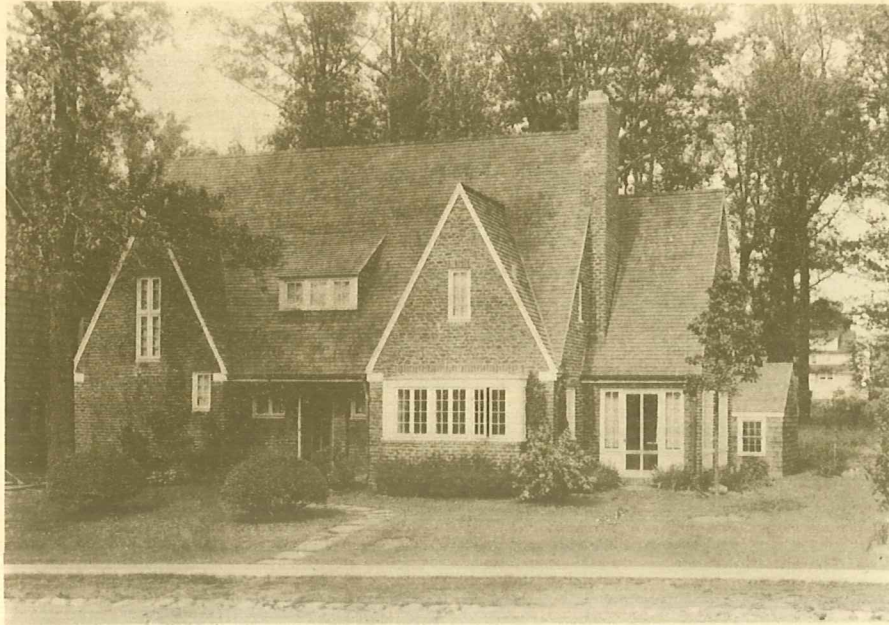
with Large Enclosed Porch

24,300 Cubic Feet

Note the provision of extra lavatory off kitchen

Note folding stair to attic





LELAND LYON, Architect

The LEICESTER

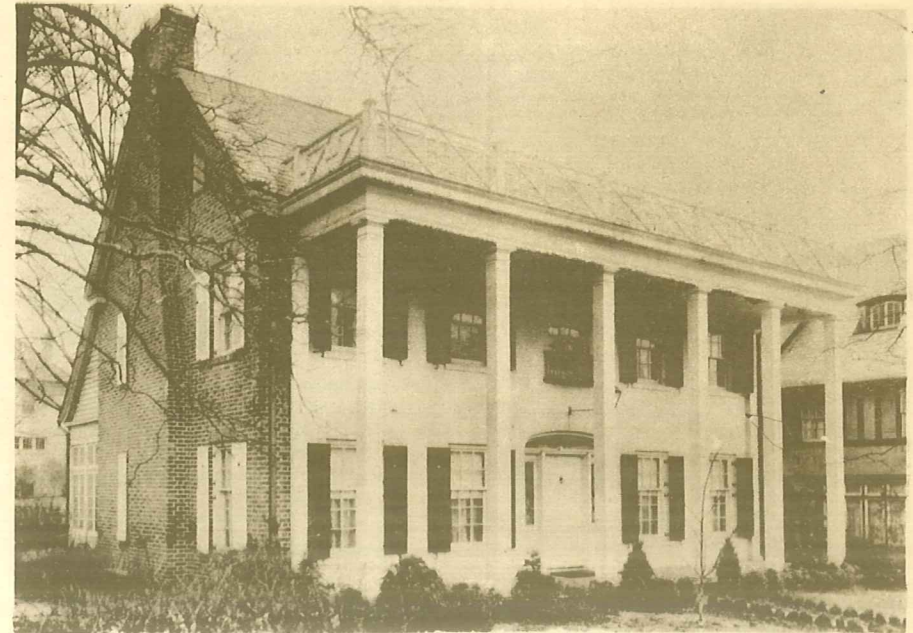
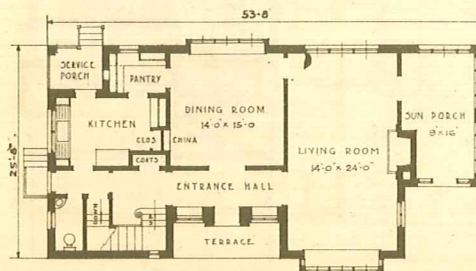
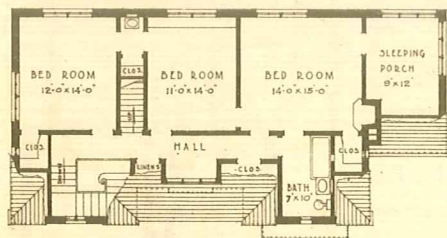
Design T104

A Six Room
House

with Sun Porch
and
Sleeping Porch

36,000 Cubic Feet

A home in Eng-
lish style de-
signed by an
architect for his
own use



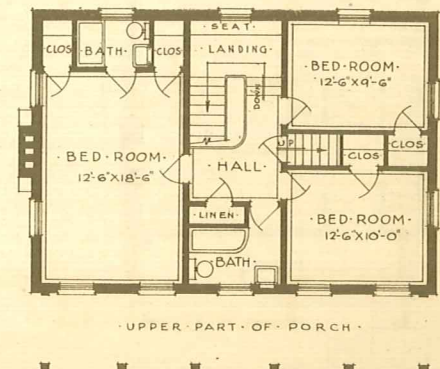
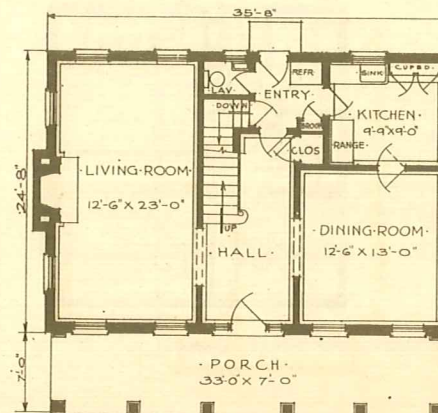
ARTHUR BATES LINCOLN, Architect

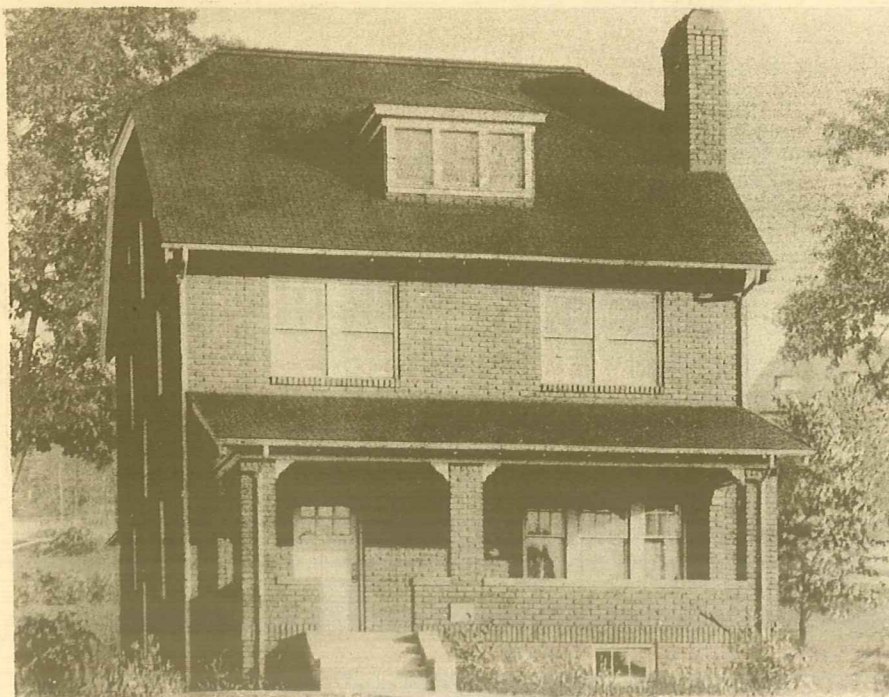
The SEMINOLE

Design T106

A Six Room Southern Colonial Home

29,148 Cubic Feet





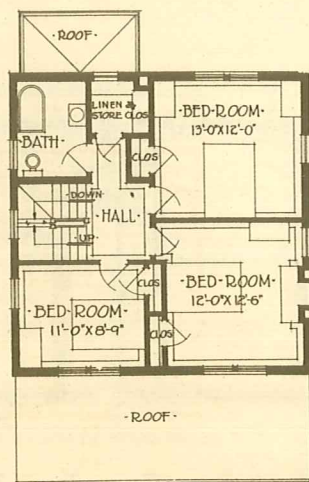
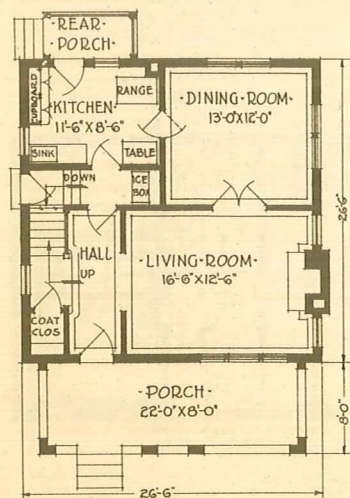
M. M. STEEN, Architect

The PENSAAKEE

Design A604

~
A Six
Room
House

~
24,450
Cubic Feet



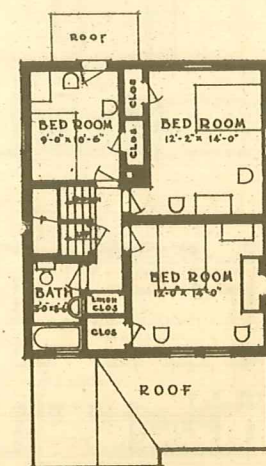
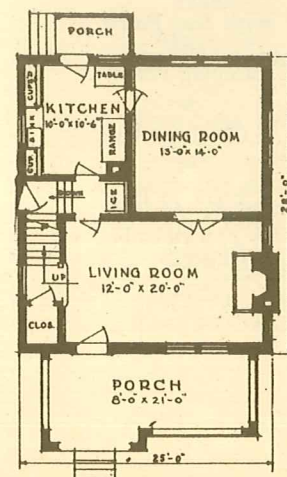
M. M. STEEN, Architect

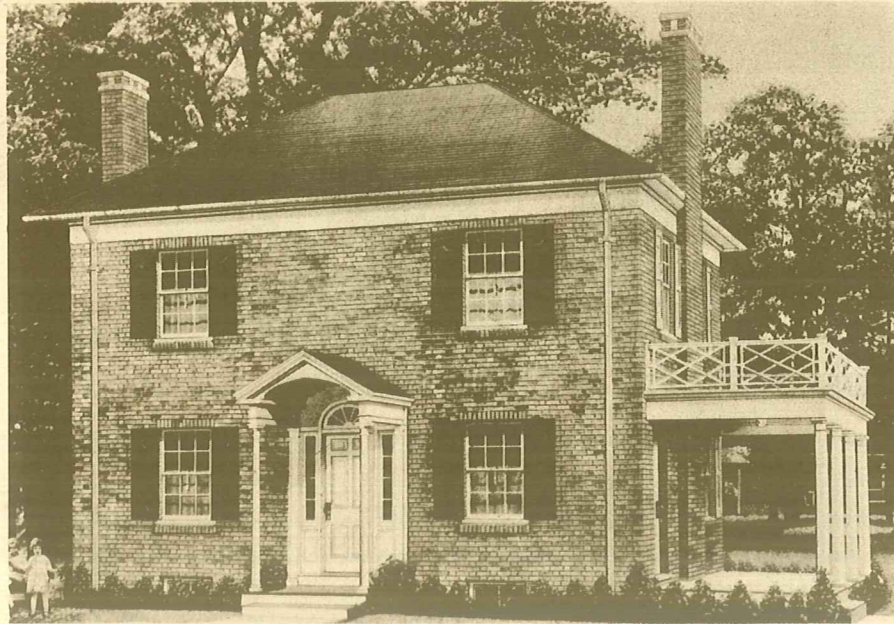
The WANAMIE

Design A646

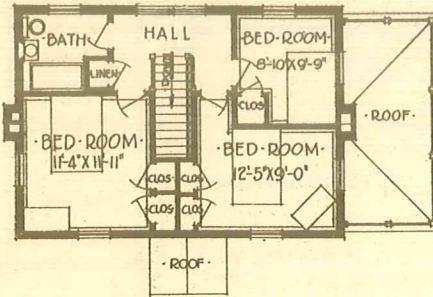
~
A Six Room
House

~
24,000 Cubic Feet





CURTIS COMPANIES SERVICE BUREAU

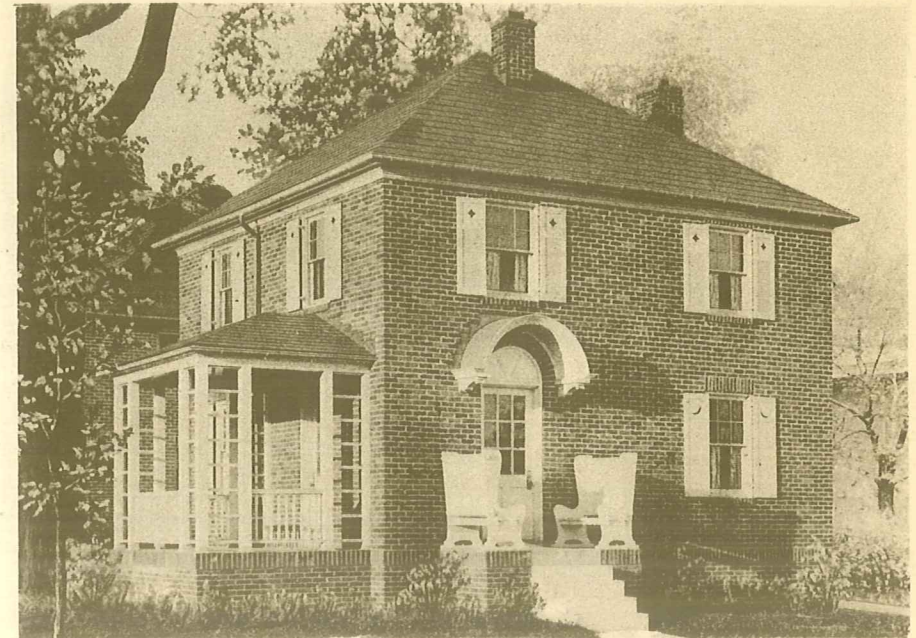
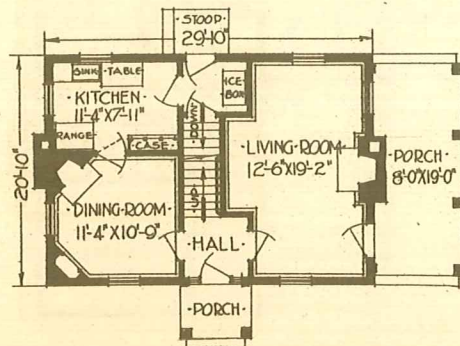


The YUTAN

Design A616

A Six Room House

20,729 Cubic Feet



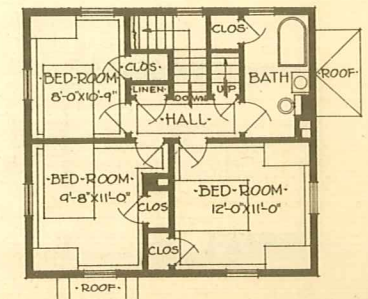
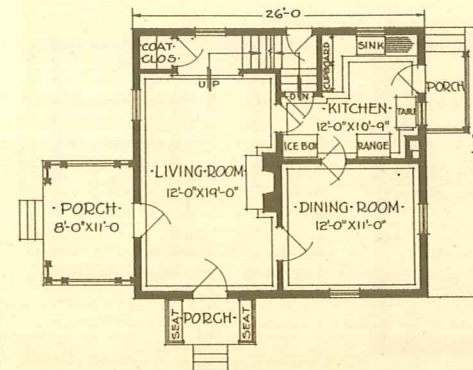
M. M. STEEN, Architect

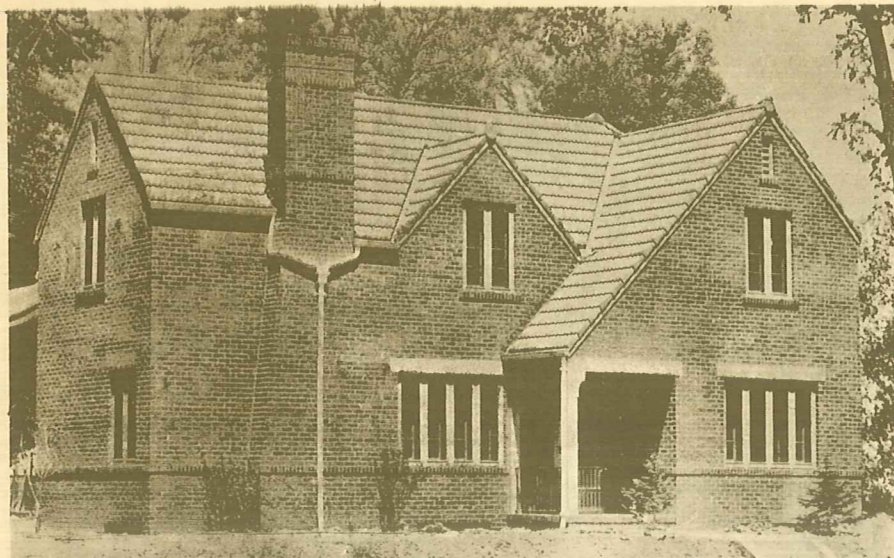
The ALLEGHENY

Design A601

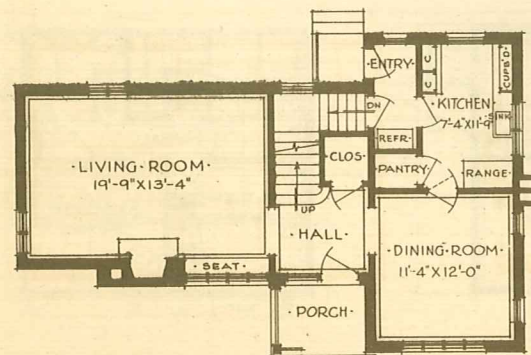
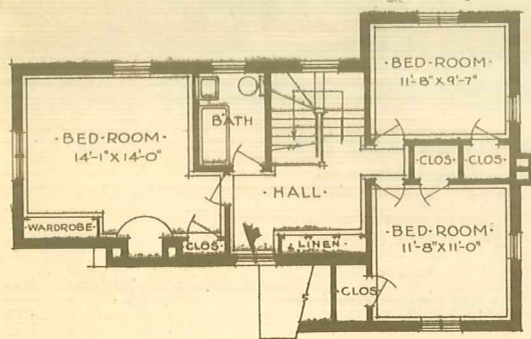
A Six Room House

19,300 Cubic Feet





ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, MOUNTAIN DIV.

*The TUNICA*

Design 6B22

A Large
Six Room
House

Designed with
central hall and
attractive living
room lighted on
three sides

28,850 Cubic Feet



HOWARD CUSTANCE, Architect

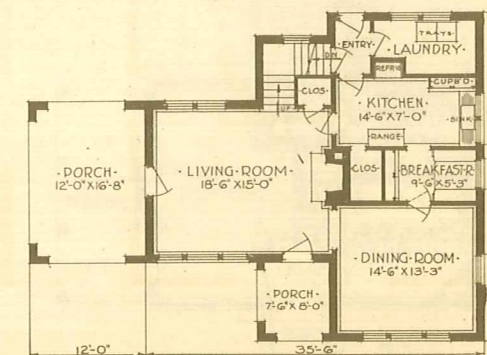
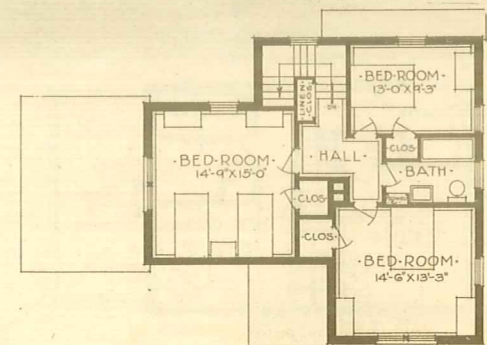
The KISHOWANA

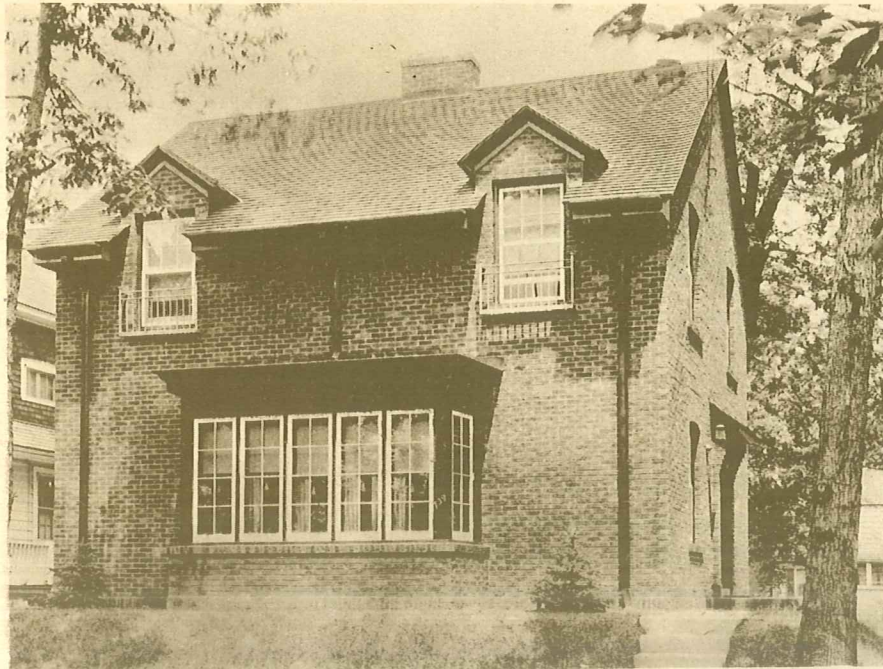
Design A741

A Six Room
House
with Unusual
Features

The kitchen
planning in this
house is unusual
because of special
laundry room
and a breakfast
room which
could be used in-
stead as a butler's
pantry if desired

27,000 Cubic Feet





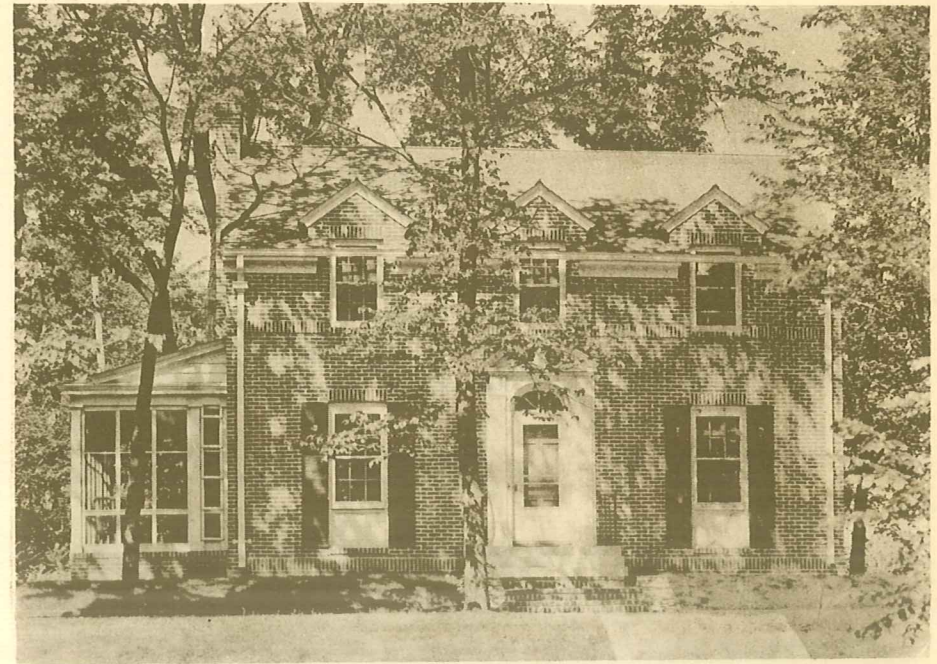
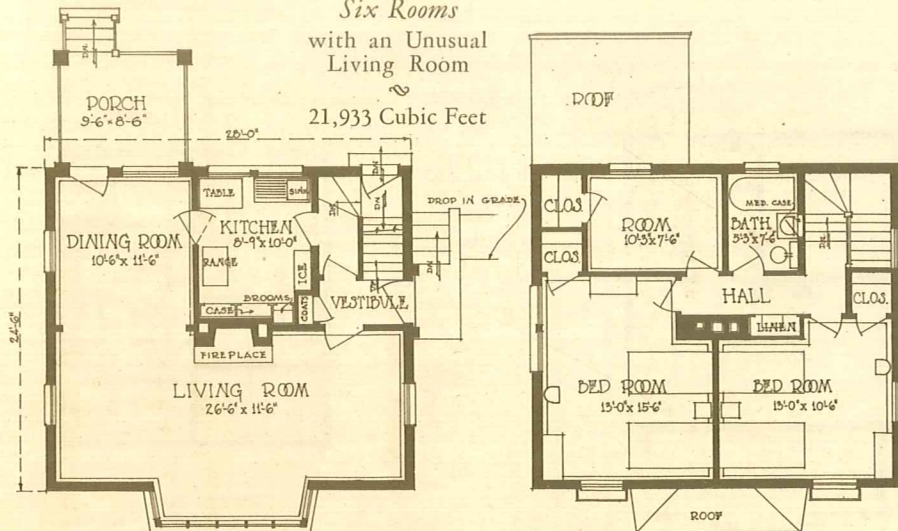
OLAF SHELGMEN, Architect

The POTOMAC

Design 120

Six Rooms
with an Unusual
Living Room

21,933 Cubic Feet



ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, N. W. DIV.

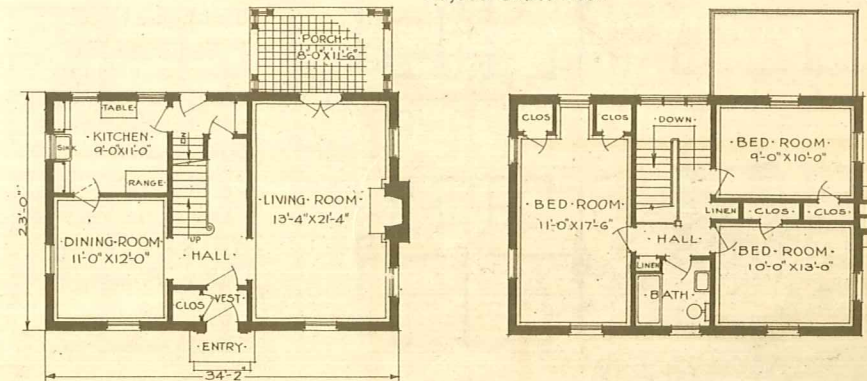
The PANACA

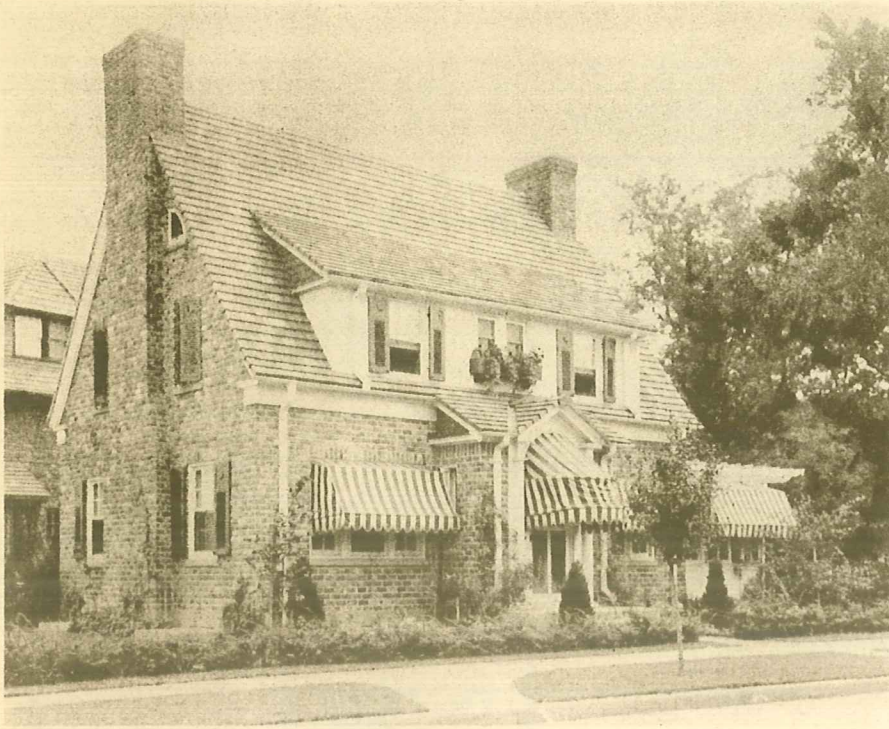
Design 6A45

A Six Room House with Central Hall

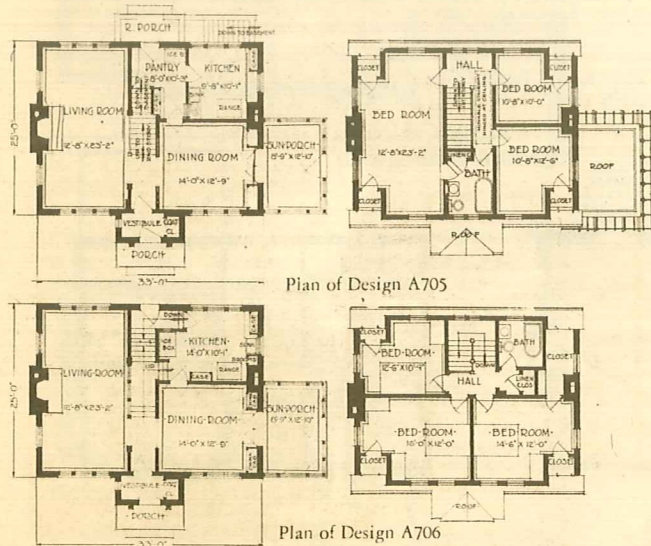
The clean-cut rectangular plan
insures building economy

This house built from reverse of plan shown,
with the porch at the side of the living room
26,000 Cubic Feet





GROSVENOR ATTERBURY, Architect

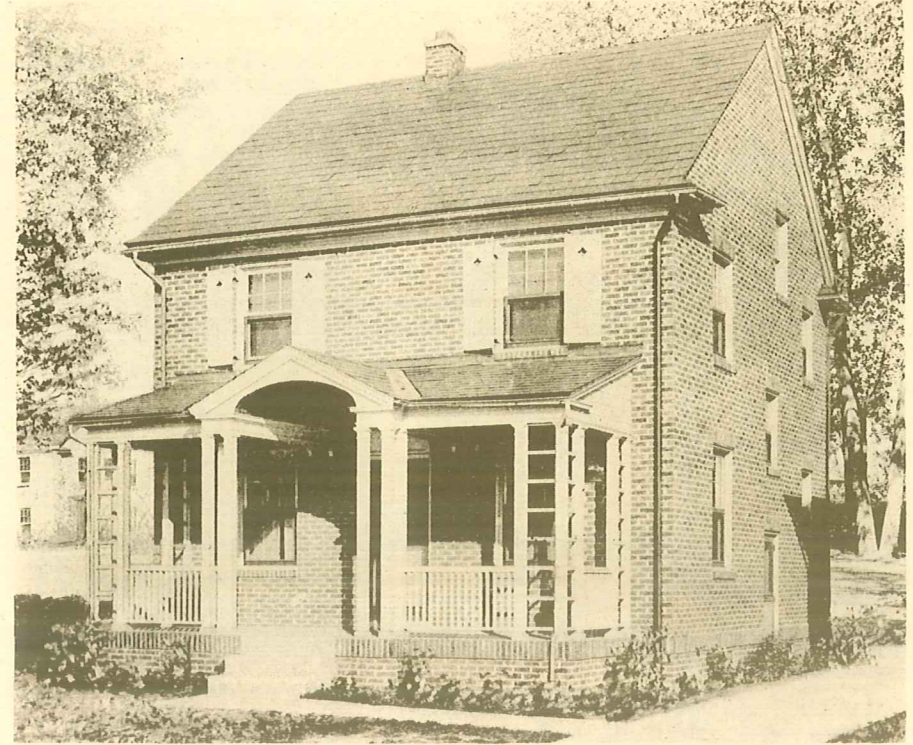
*The HIAWATHA*

Designs A705 and A706

This house has met with instant popularity because of its attractive exterior and the efficiency of both layouts shown

One of the Best Six Room Houses Ever Planned

26,428 Cubic Feet



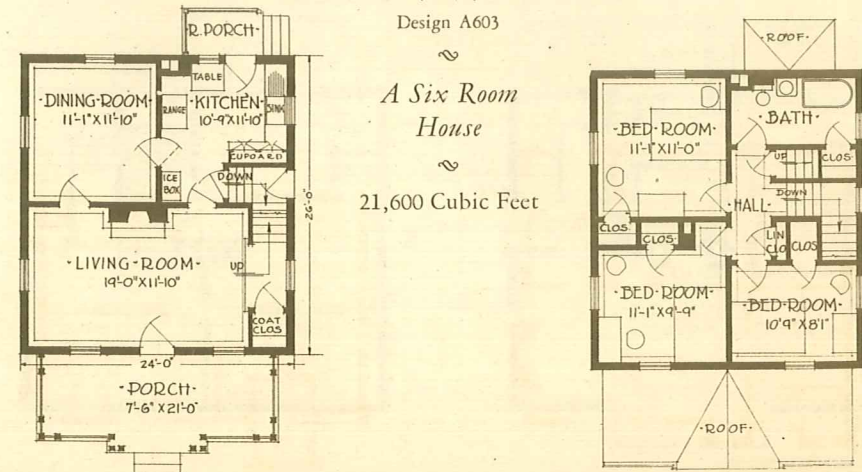
M. M. STEEN, Architect

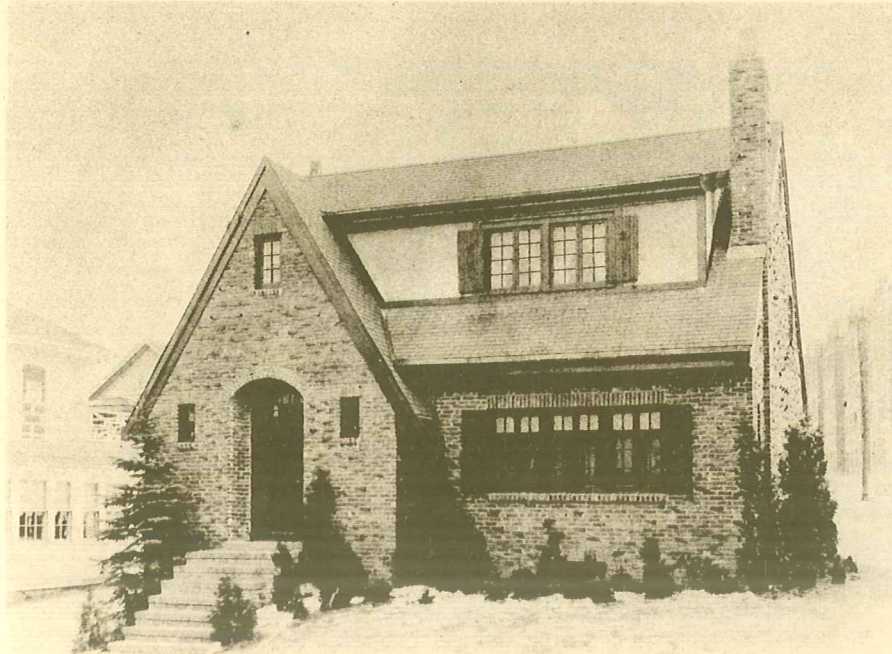
The MONONGAHELA

Design A603

A Six Room House

21,600 Cubic Feet





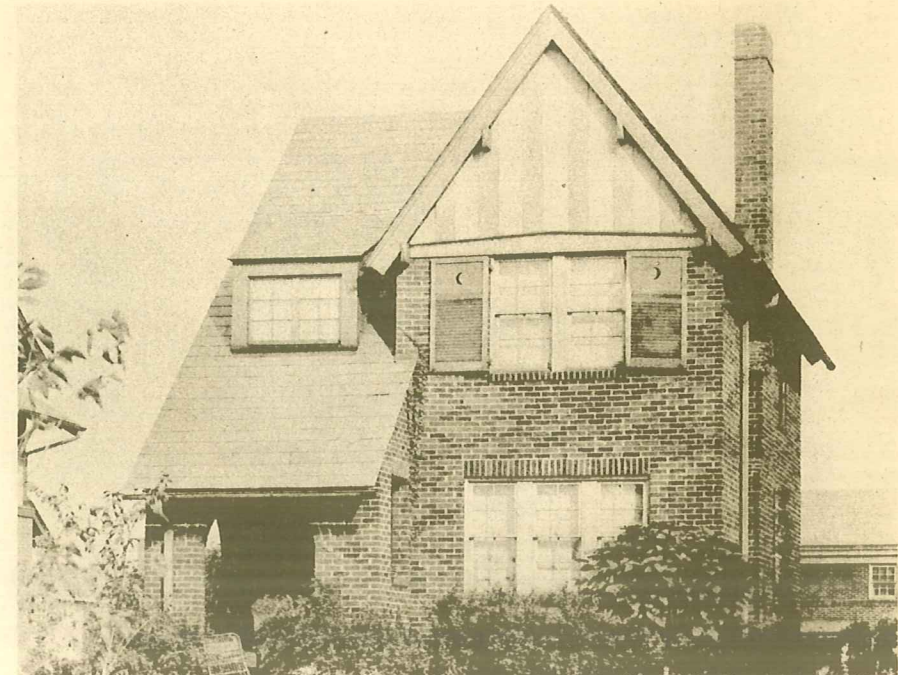
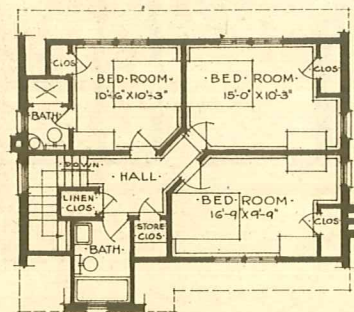
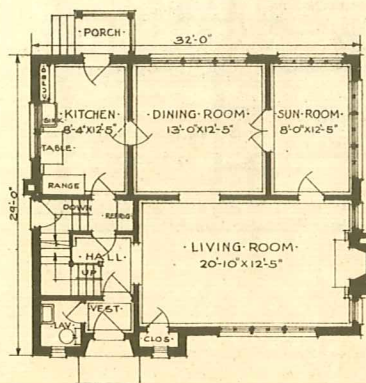
HENRY FITZGERALD, Architect

The MEDFORD

Design A72C

A Six Room House with Sun Room

24,876 Cubic Feet



GEO. H. SCHWAN, Architect

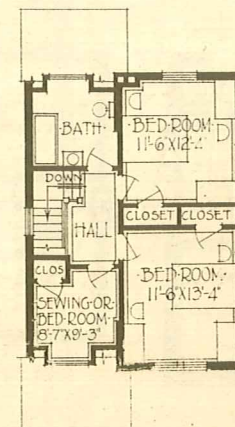
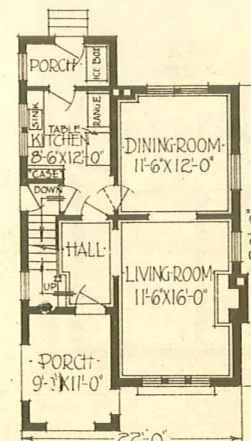
The CREE

Design A631

A Practical Six Room House

(Shown with Reverse Design)

18,660 Cubic Feet



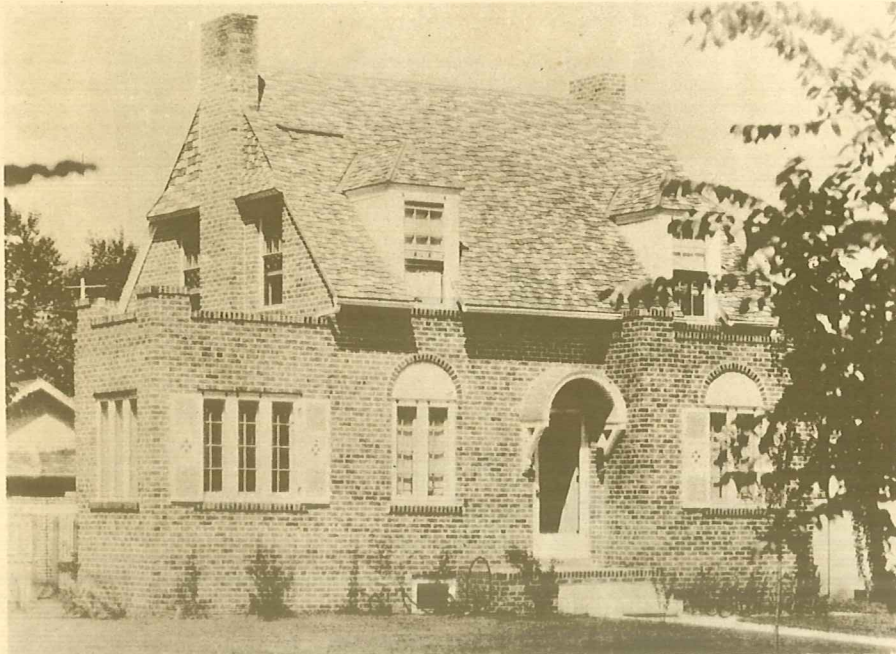
The OCOONITA

Design A631R

18,660 Cubic Feet

The plan of the design below is exactly the same as the plan of the Cree, shown above, except that it is reversed



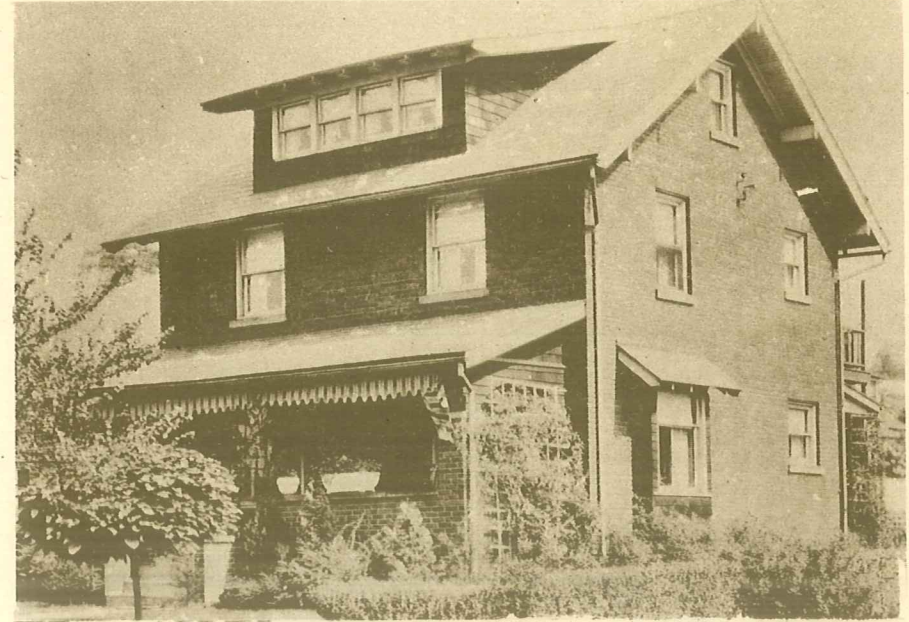
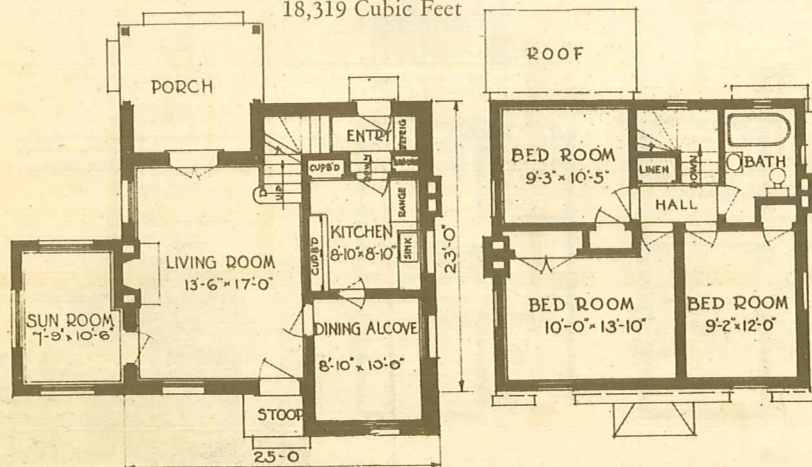


ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, MOUNTAIN DIV.

The IOLA

Design 5B16

*A Six Room House
with a Sun Room*
18,319 Cubic Feet

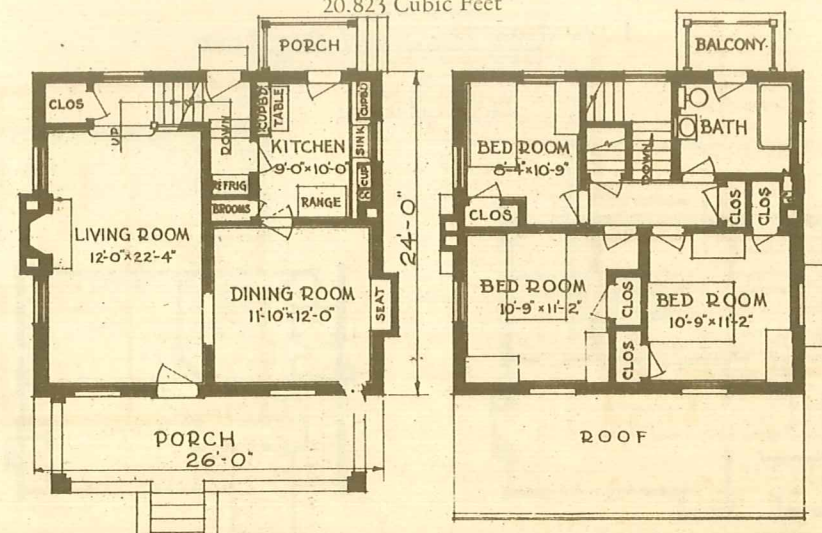
*The WAPELLA*

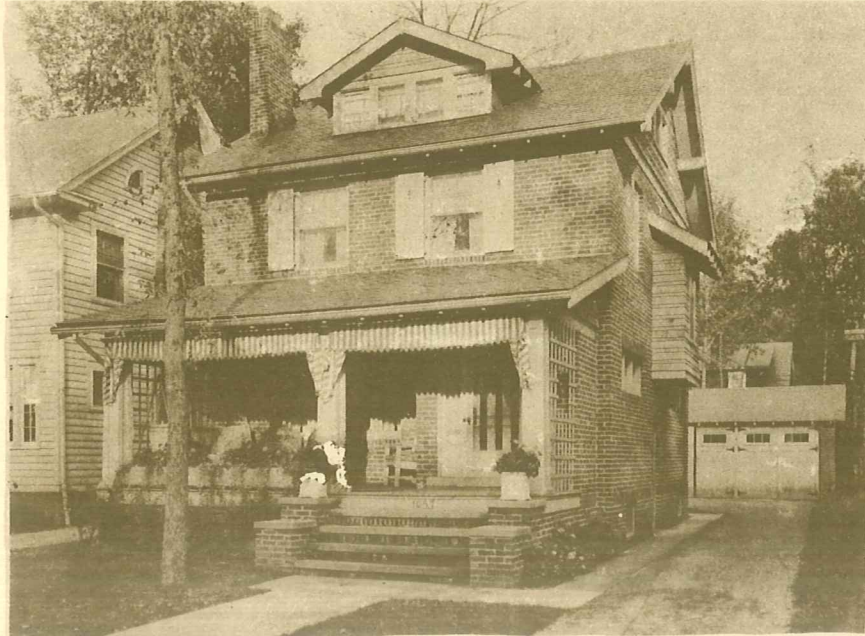
C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

Design A640

Six Room House with a Wide Front Porch

20,823 Cubic Feet





C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE



C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

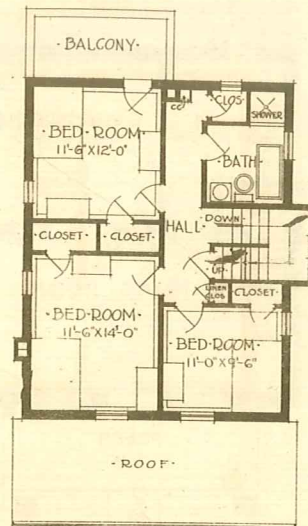
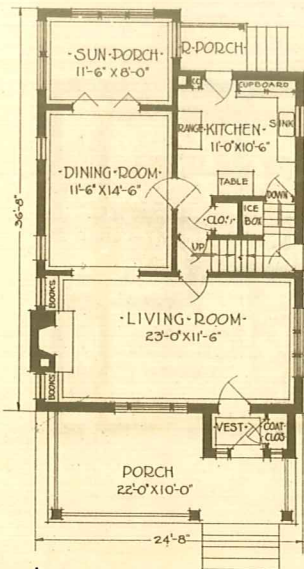
The NARANJA

Design A605

Six Rooms
with Sun Porch

26,826 Cubic Feet

Here is a pleasant,
conventional plan
which is economical
to build and easy to
maintain

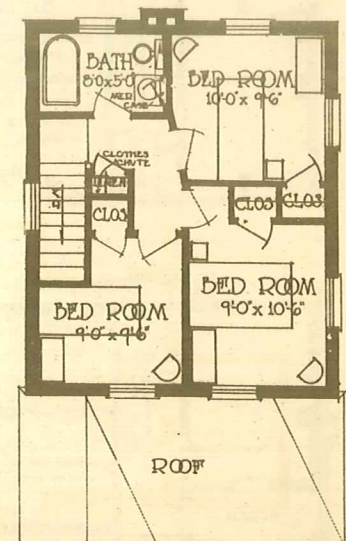
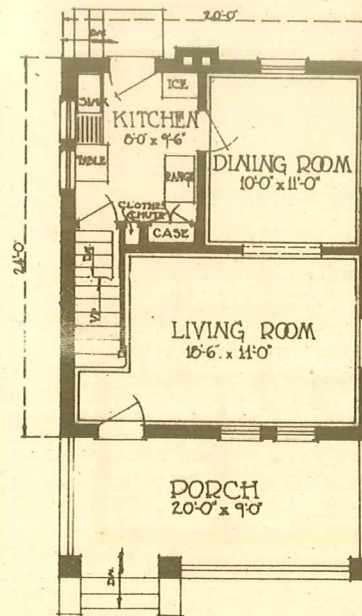


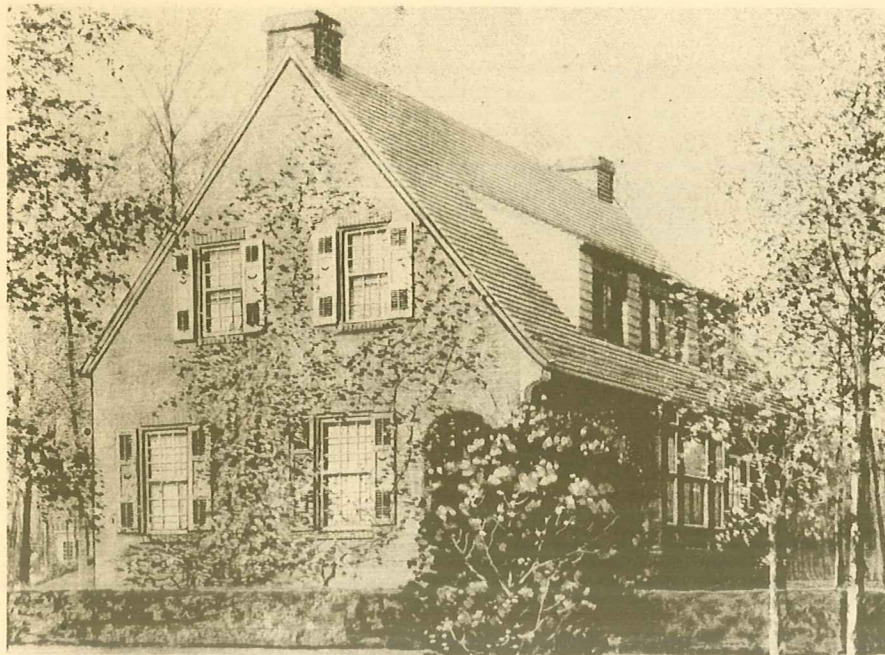
The AZTEC

Design 37

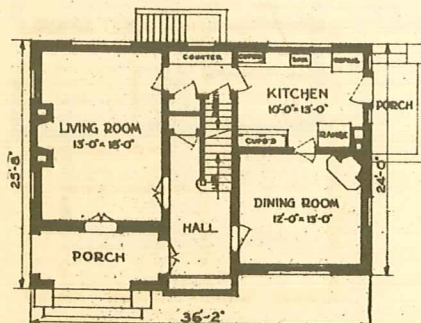
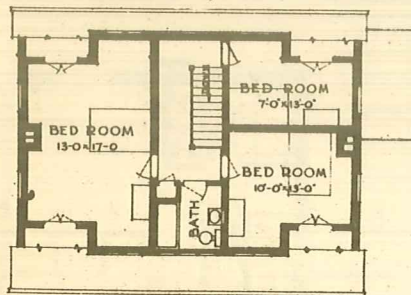
A Six Room
House

15,465 Cubic Feet





GROSVENOR ATTERBURY, Architect

*The MINEOLA*

Design A641

*A Six Room House
with Central Hall*

26,918 Cubic Feet

Planned in simple appealing style by one of the country's leading designers of small houses

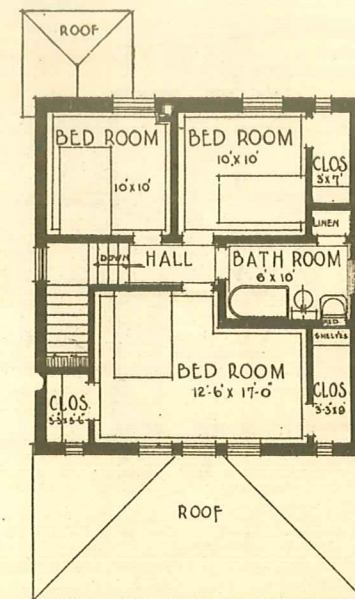
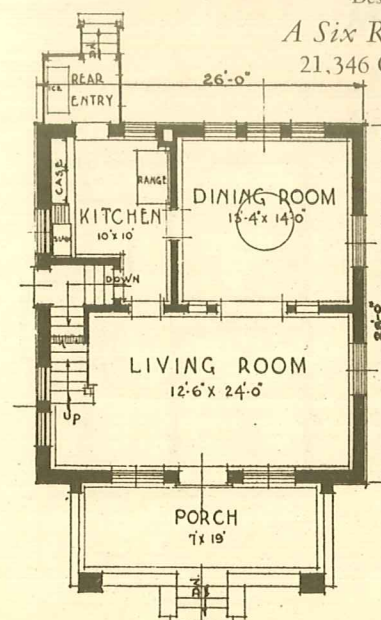


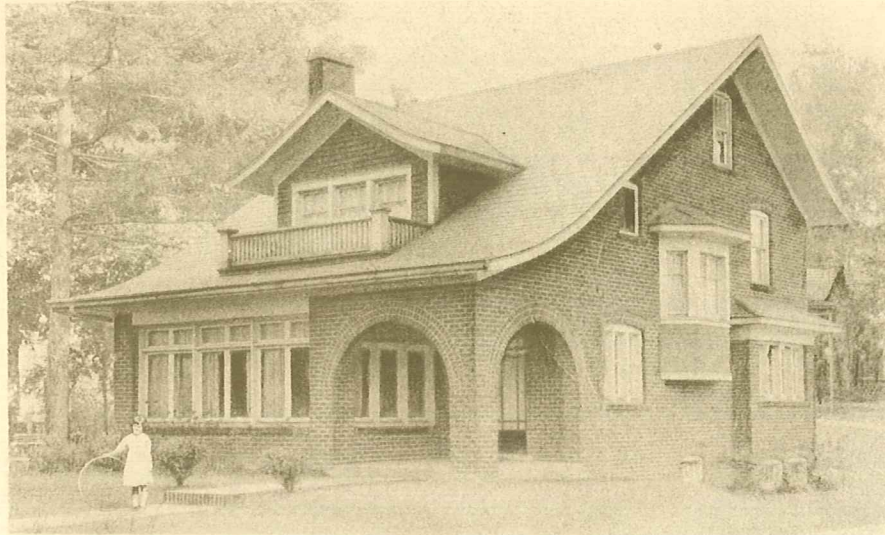
DeJARNET & CARVER, Architects

The ONEONTA

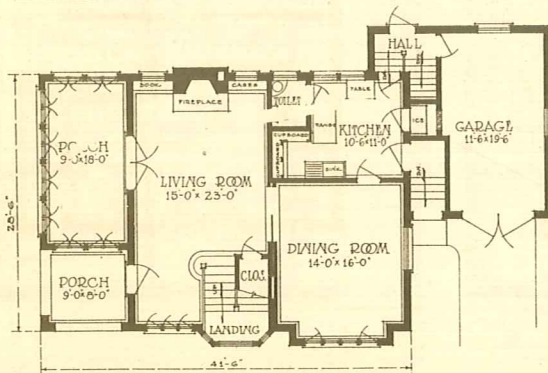
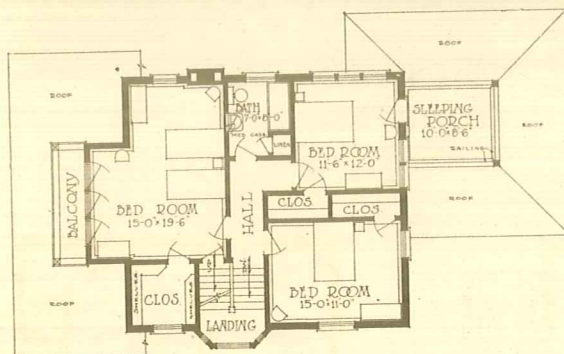
Design 114

*A Six Room House
21,346 Cubic Feet*





S. A. SIEBER, Architect



The TULSA

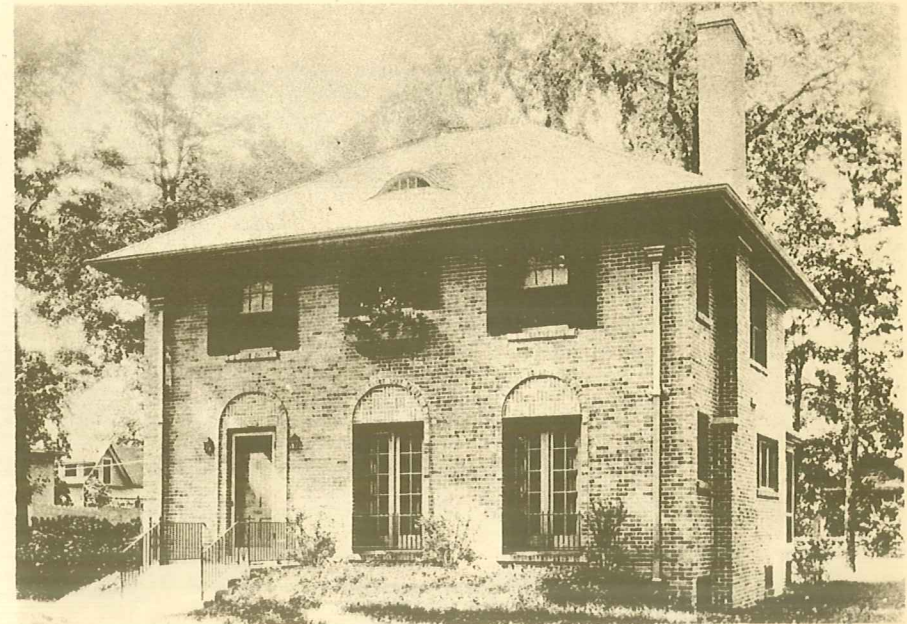
Design A709

A Six Room House

with Sun Porch
Sleeping Porch
and
Attached Garage

39,800 Cubic Feet
(with Garage).

An extremely
attractive and
practical brick
home



ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, LAKE DIV.

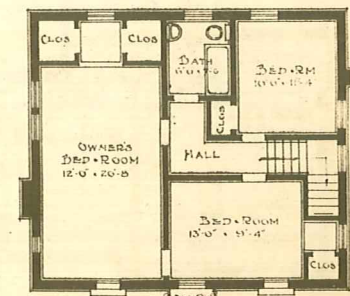
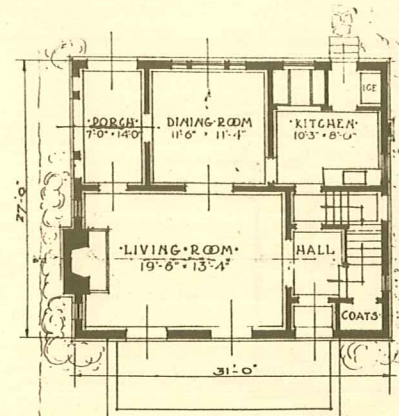
The NATAHLA

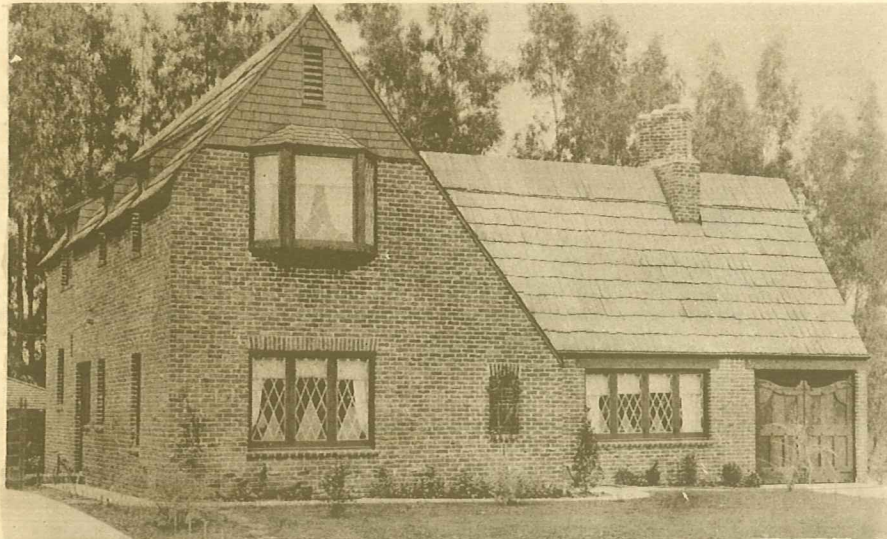
Design 6D2

A Six Room House with Sun Porch

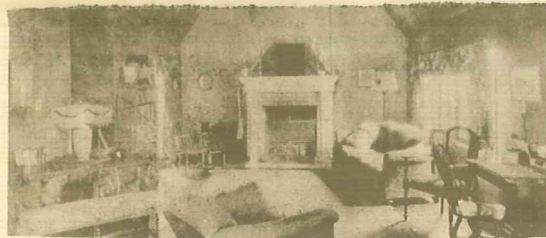
25,100 Cubic Feet

• Built from Reverse of Plan Below.





CALIF. C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE



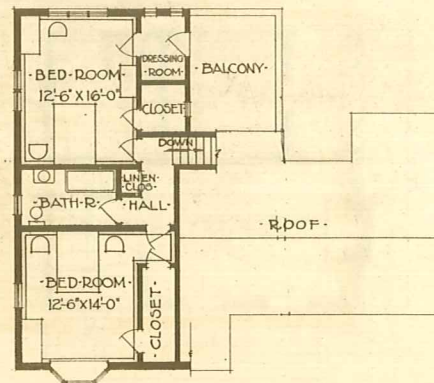
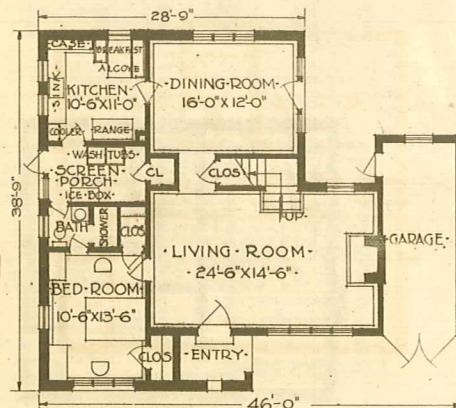
An Unusually Pleasant Living Room

The SIERRA

Design A611

A Six Room House
(Attached Garage)
with One Bedroom
on First Floor

24,400 Cubic Feet

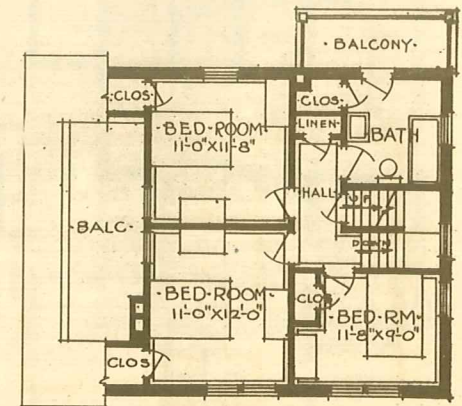
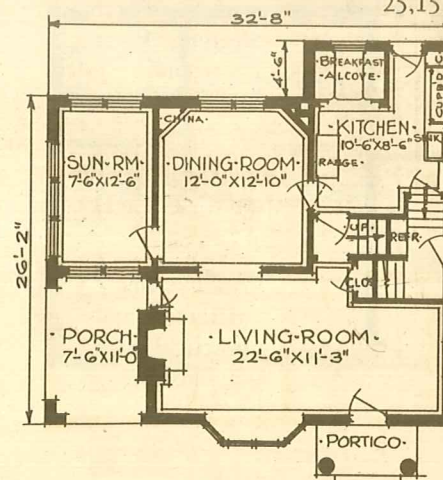


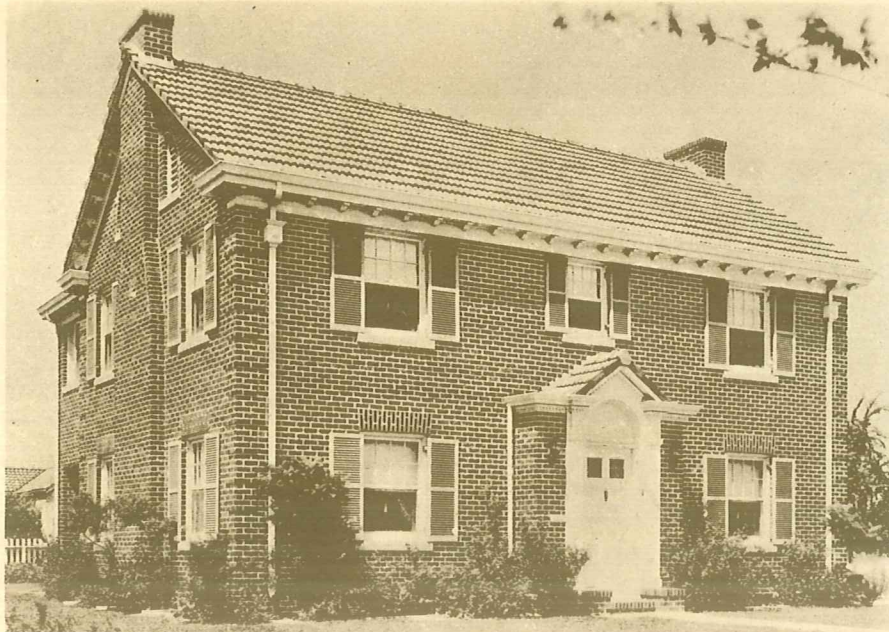
BRICK HOMES BUREAU

The CHETEK

Design A649

A Six Room House with Large Sun Porch
25,157 Cubic Feet





ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, MOUNTAIN DIV.

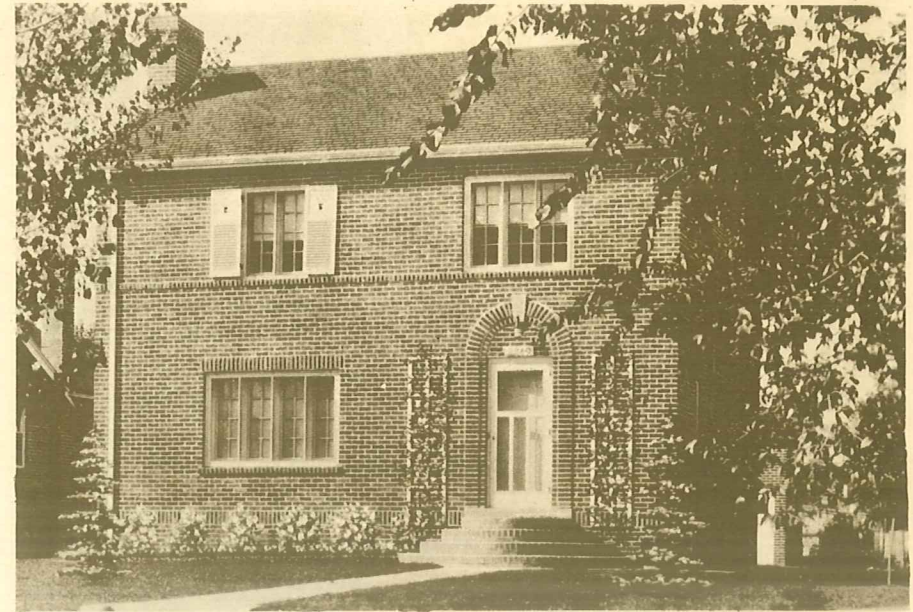
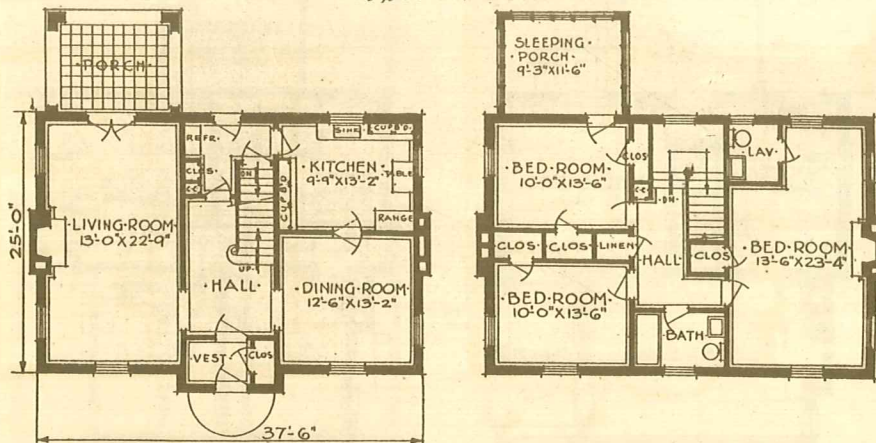
The OZARK

Design 6B17

A Six Room House with Sleeping Porch

This plan provides an unusual degree of living comfort

29,900 Cubic Feet



ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, MOUNTAIN DIV.

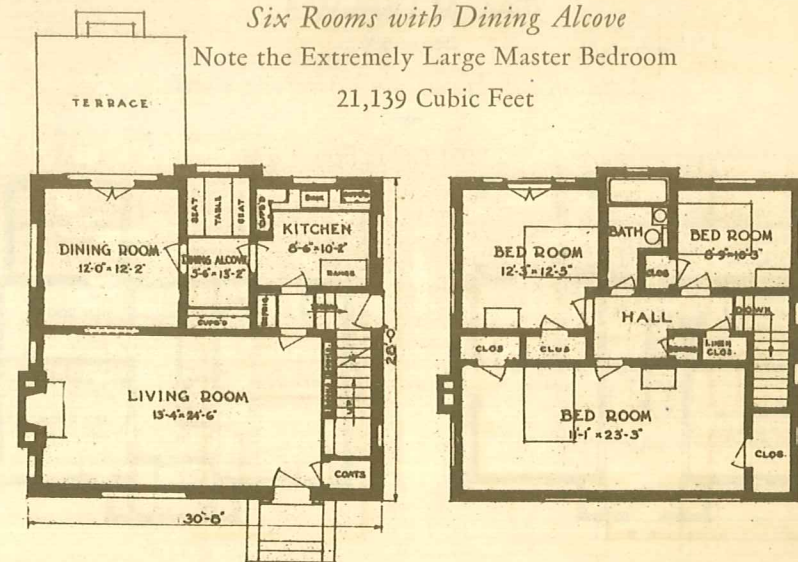
The LAONA

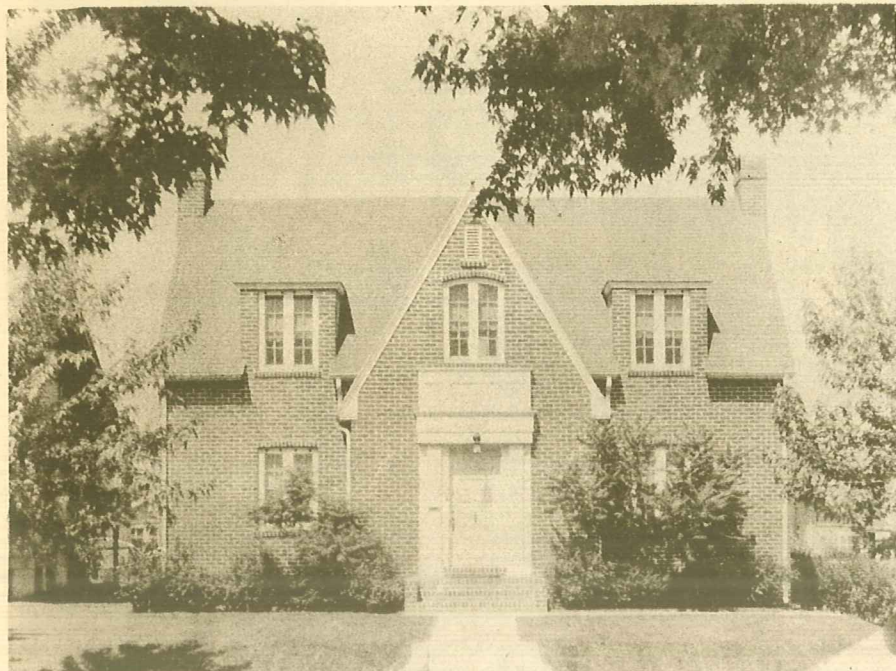
Design 6B15

Six Rooms with Dining Alcove

Note the Extremely Large Master Bedroom

21,139 Cubic Feet





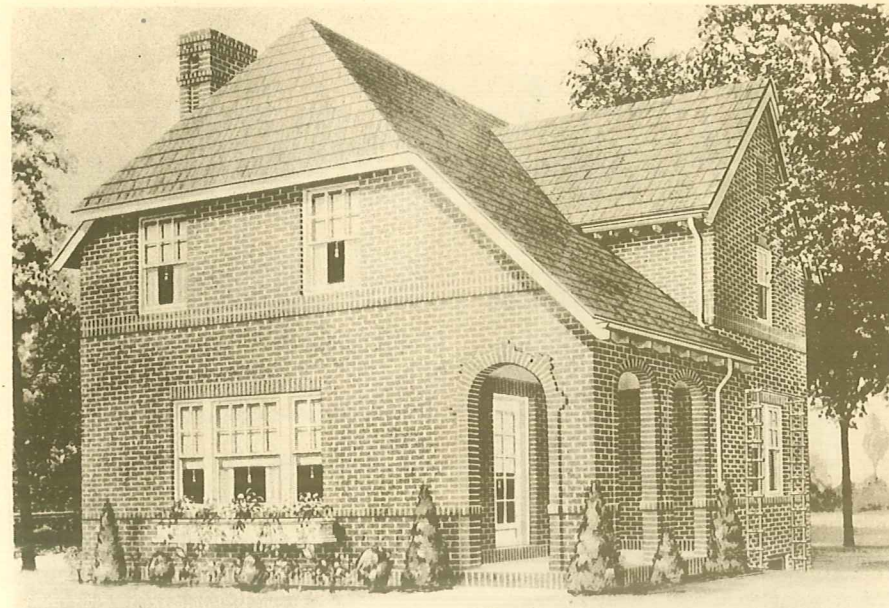
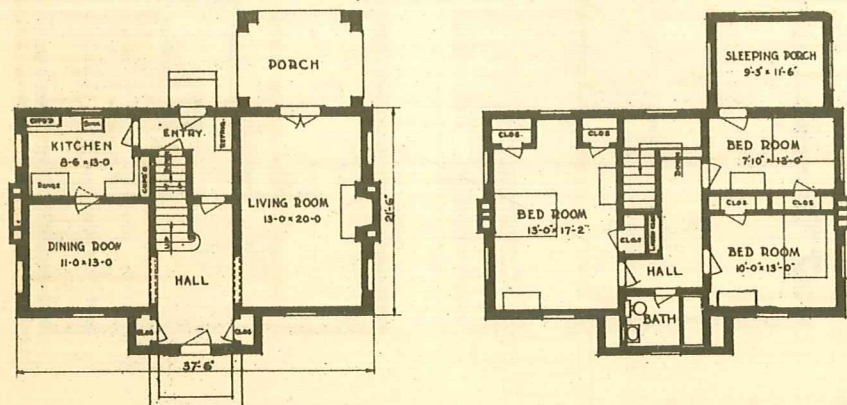
ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, MOUNTAIN DIV.

The MANAWA

Design 6B9

A Six Room House with Sleeping Porch

22,931 Cubic Feet

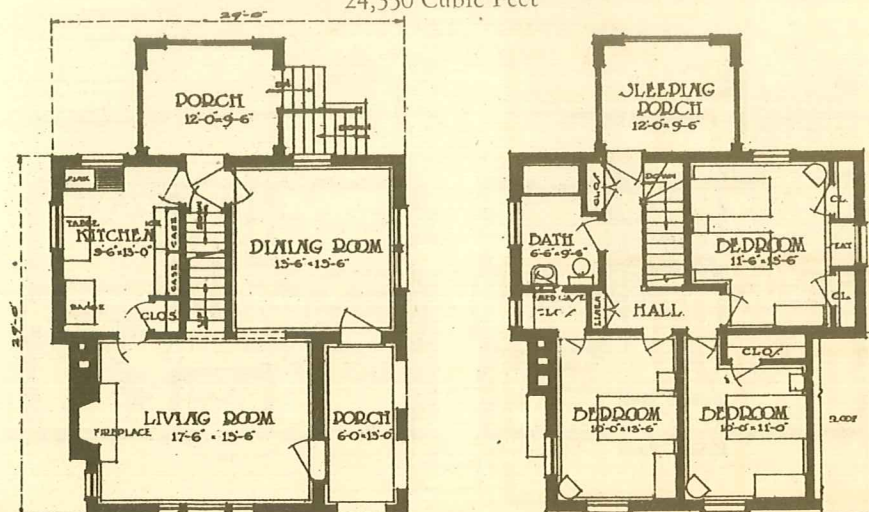
*The POCATELLA*

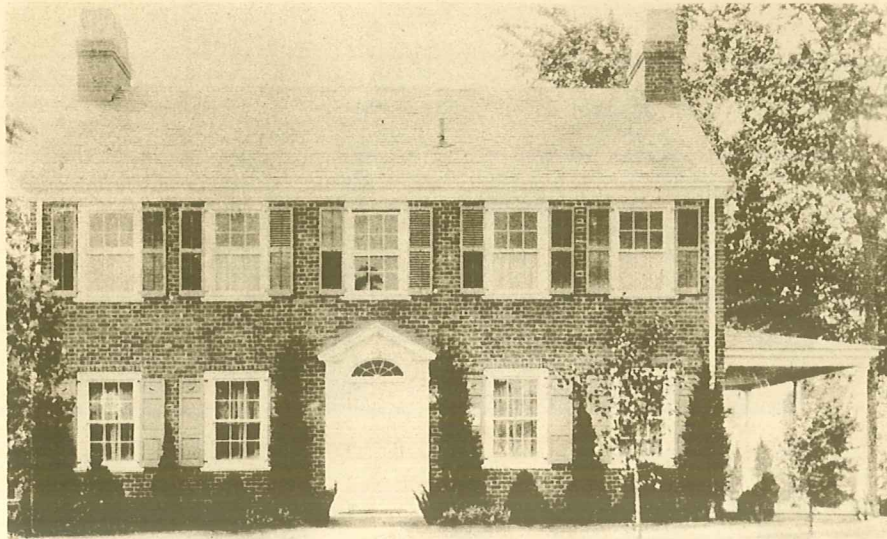
C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

Design 5

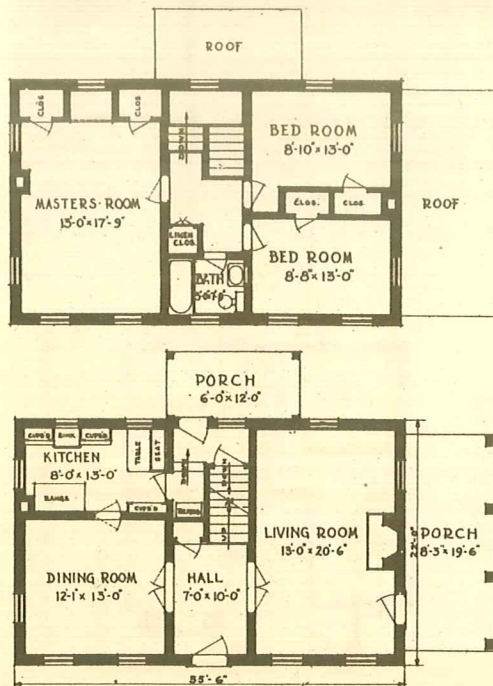
A Six Room House with Sleeping Porch

24,350 Cubic Feet





ELECTUS D. LITCHFIELD & ROGERS, Architects



The PAOLA

Design A645

A Six Room
House

with Central Hall

Here is the type of straight-forward planning which insures economy in building. This plan is by a leading architect who has long studied the problems of the small house

23,800 Cubic Feet



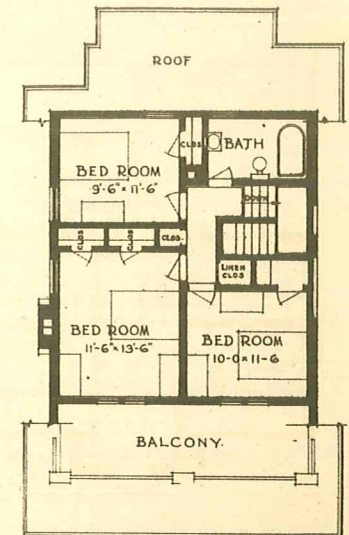
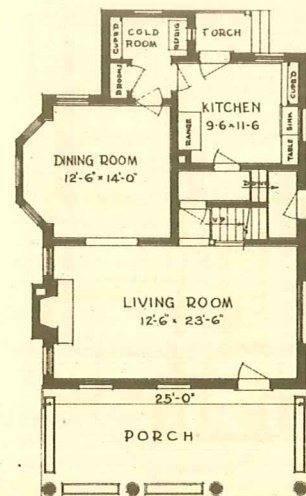
C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

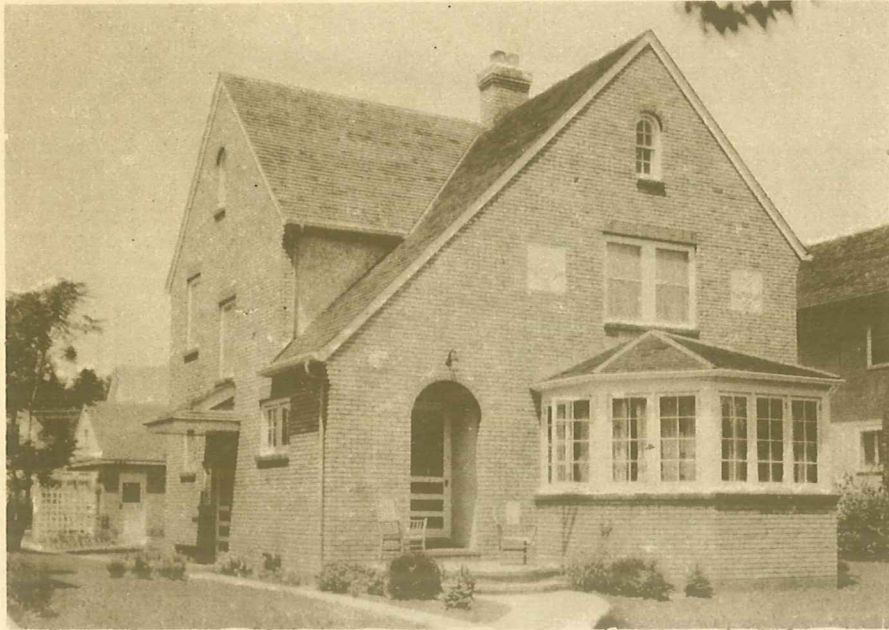
The KENOSHA

Design A647

A Six Room House

24,077 Cubic Feet





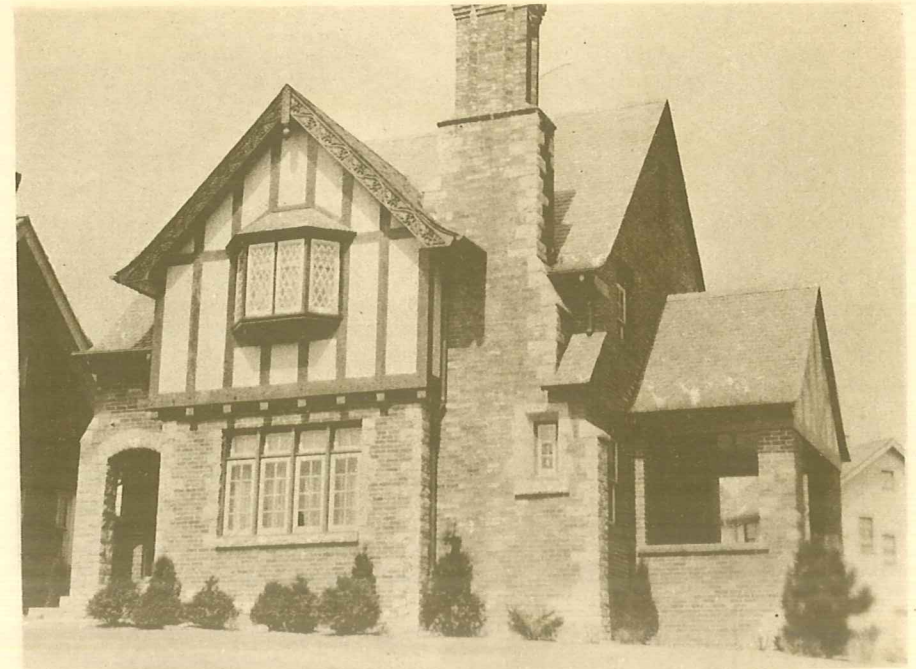
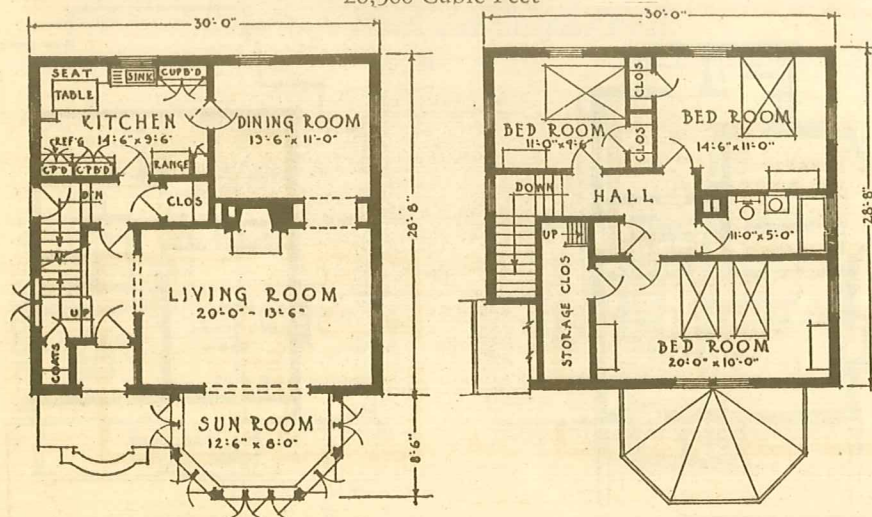
ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, N. W. DIV.

The COKATO

Design 6A58

A Six Room House with Sun Room

28,500 Cubic Feet



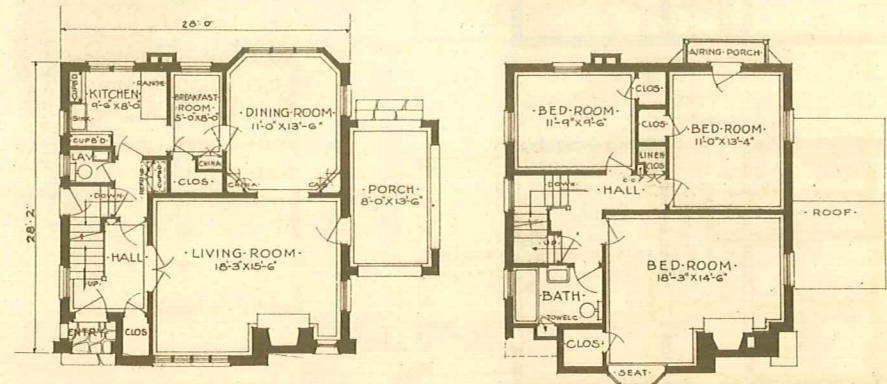
YEAGER & KRAUSE, Architects

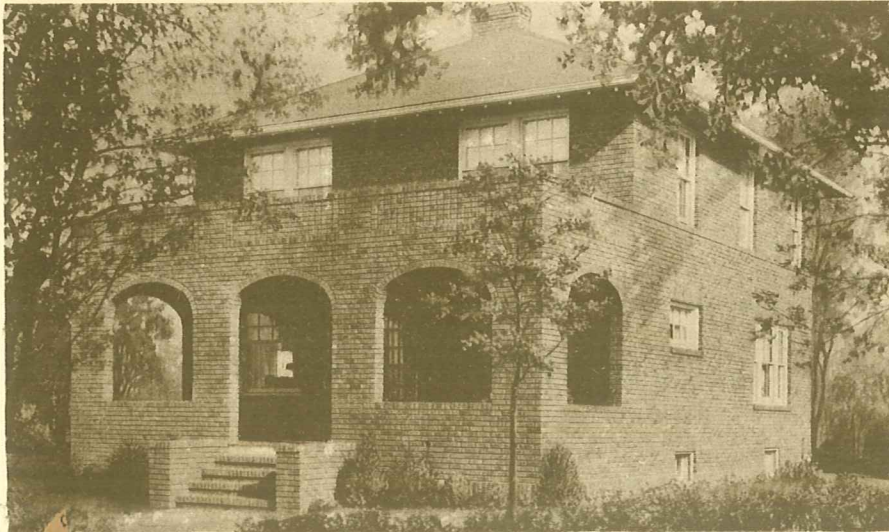
The DEVONSHIRE

Design T103

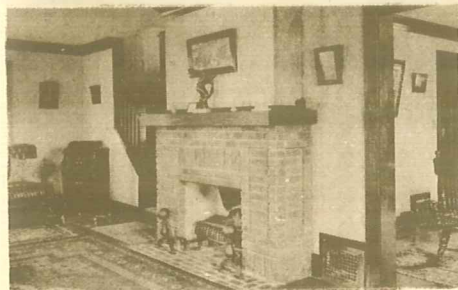
A Six Room House with Sun Room

25,058 Cubic Feet





OLSEN & URBAIN, Architects



View in Living Room

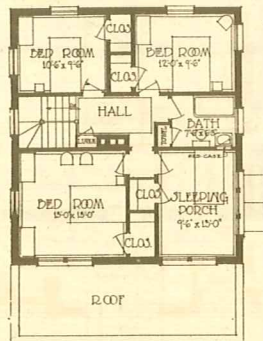
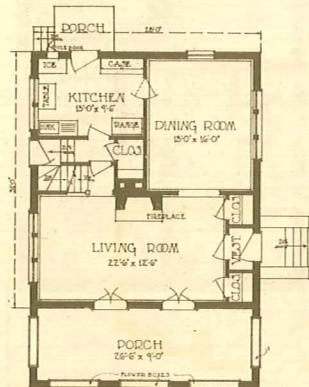
The ONEIDA

Design 10

Six Room House
with Sleeping Porch

When building this house,
the owner eliminated the side
entrance shown on the plan,
entering by the porch instead

28,602 Cubic Feet



THEODORE A. MEYER, Architect

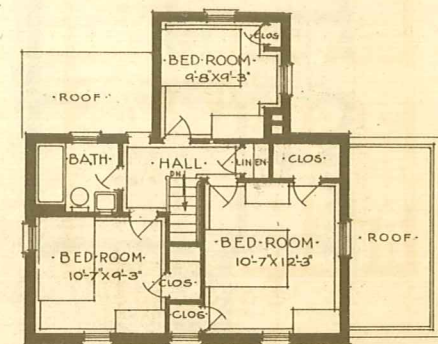
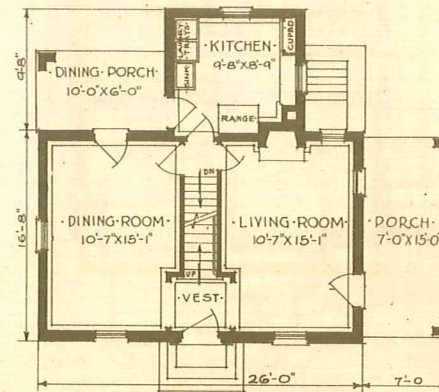
The UNCAS

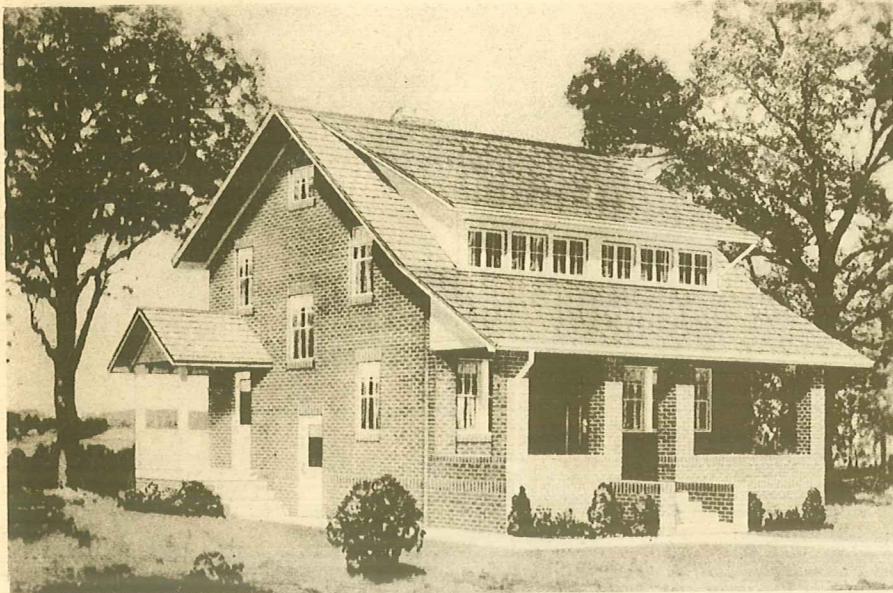
Design T101

Six Room House

15,310 Cubic Feet

Attractive, well planned and economical.
Built with hollow all-rolok walls.





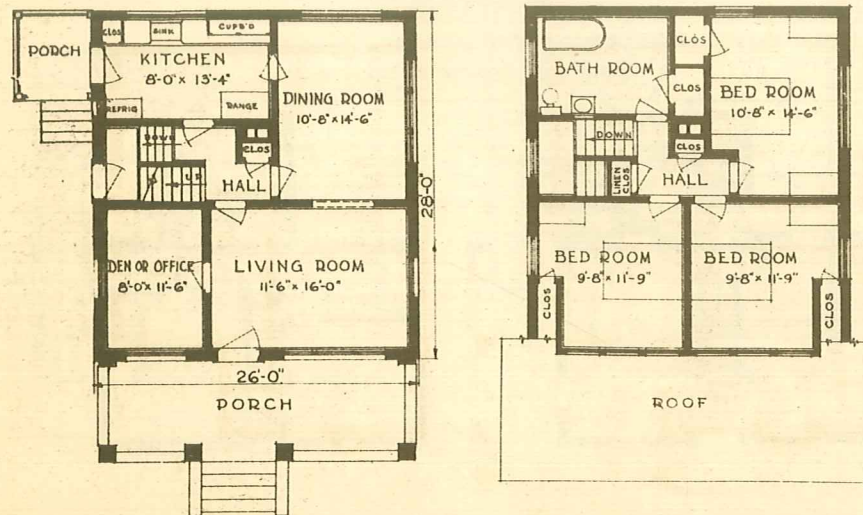
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The BLACKFOOT

Design A727

Six Room House with a Den

23,893 Cubic Feet



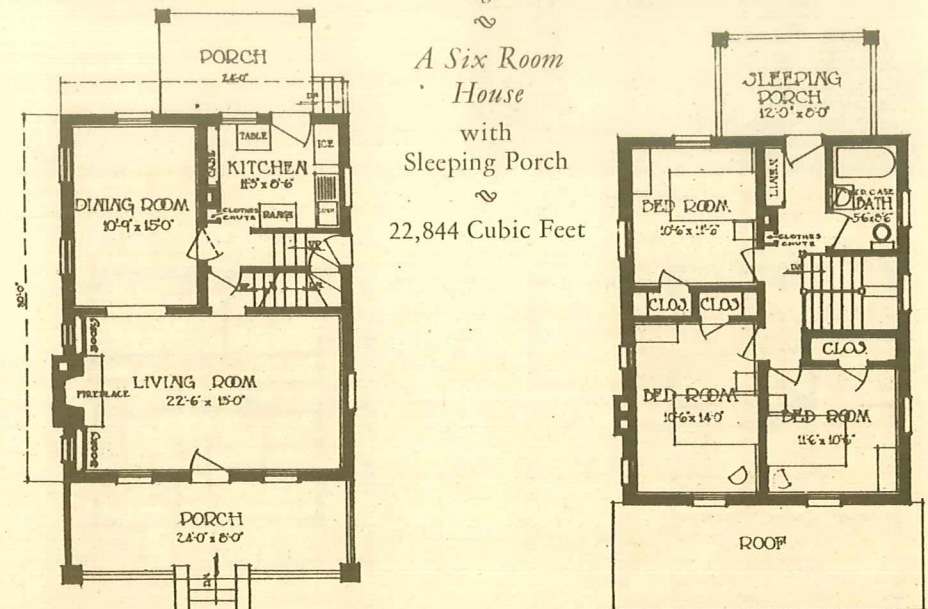
C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

The YOSEMITE

Design 29

A Six Room House with Sleeping Porch

22,844 Cubic Feet





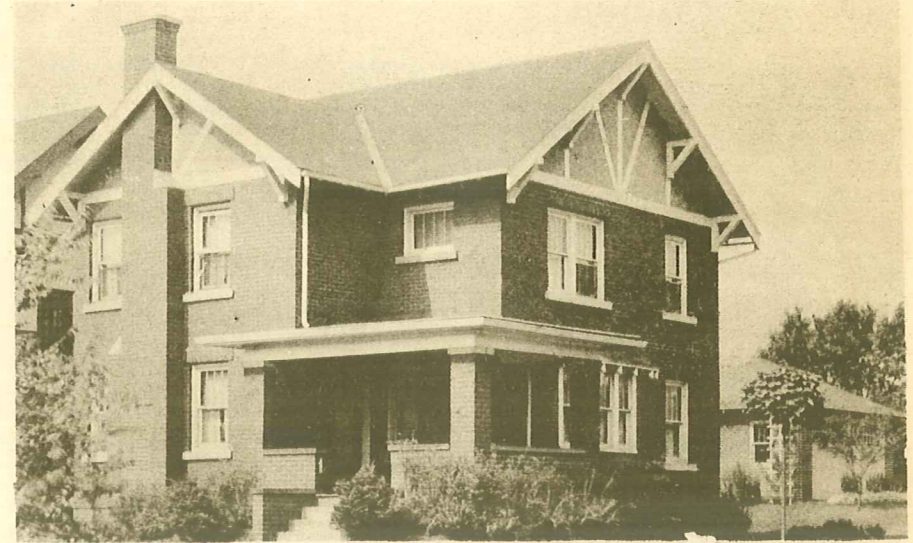
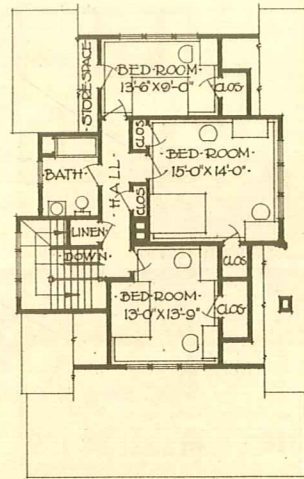
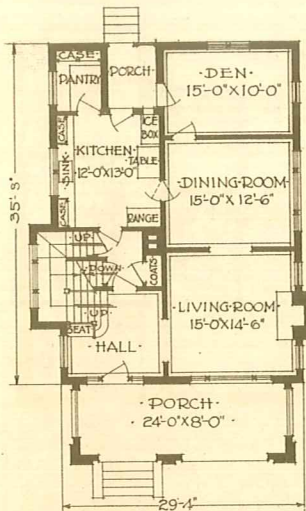
C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

The WASHAKIE

Design A722

Seven Rooms
including a Den

26,955 Cubic Feet



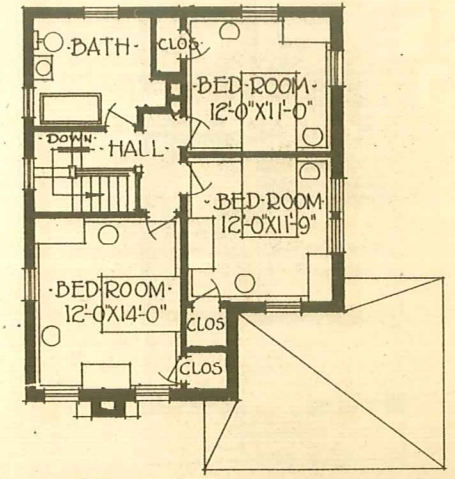
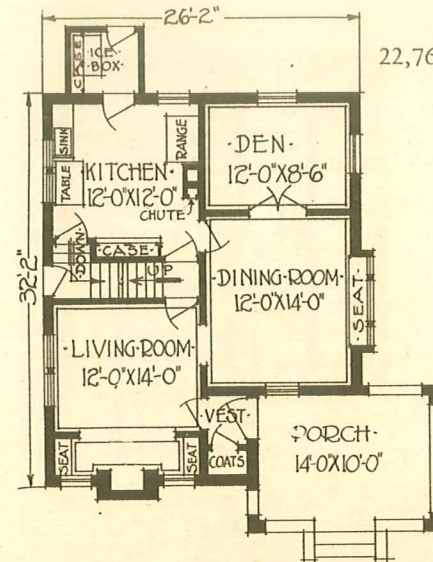
C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

The SHOSHONE

Design A725

Another Seven Room House
with a Den

22,763 Cubic Feet





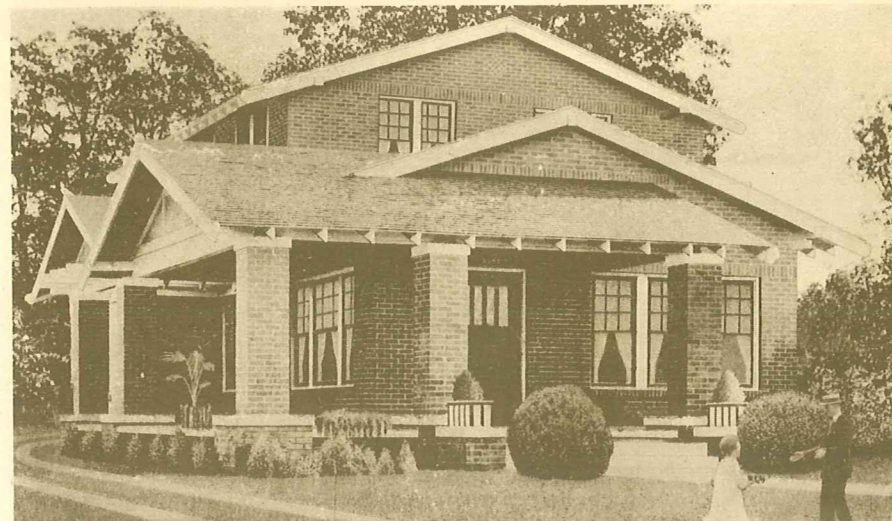
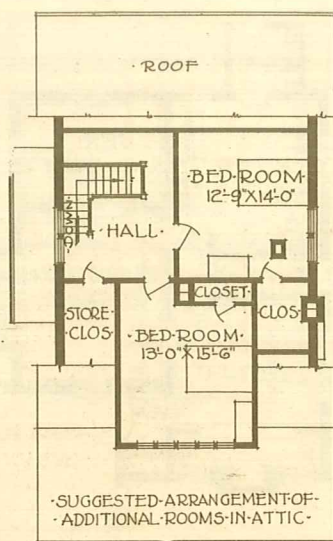
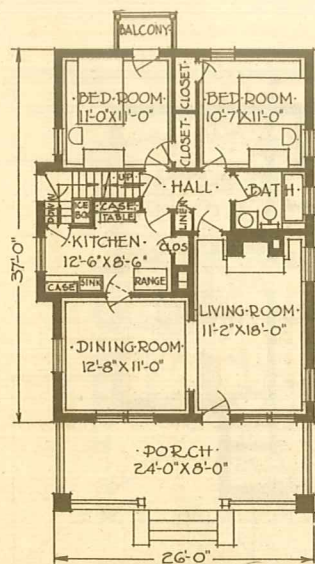
BEST HOMES CO.

The CHICKASAW

Design A525

*A Seven Room Semi-Bungalow**Second Floor Rooms Optional*

24,000 Cubic Feet



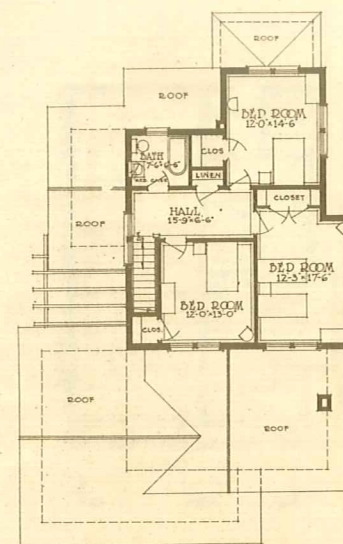
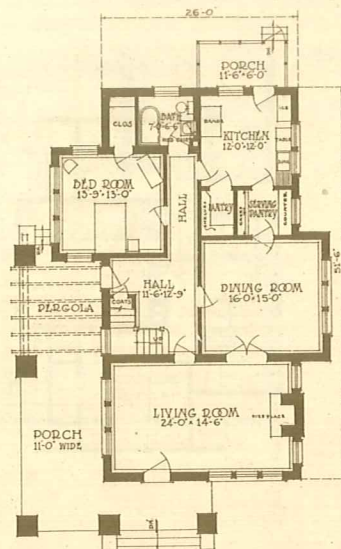
C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

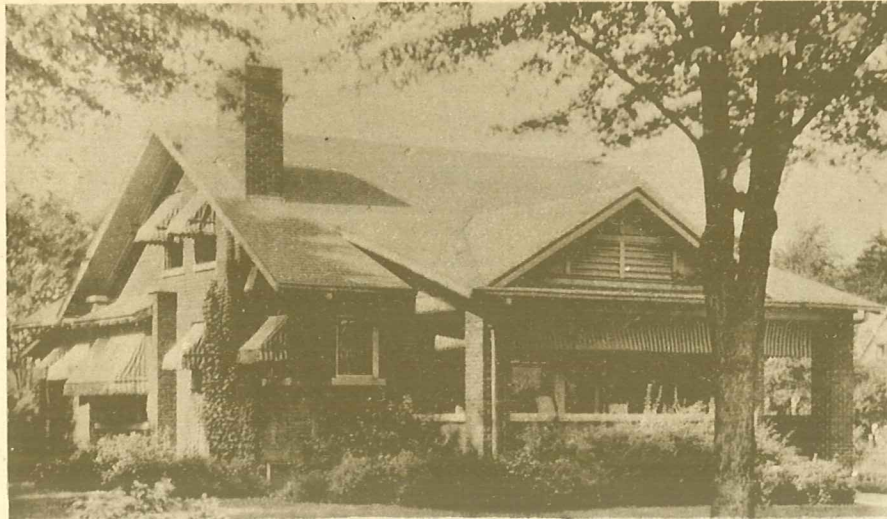
The SARATOGA

Design 202

A Seven Room Semi-Bungalow

32,474 Cubic Feet





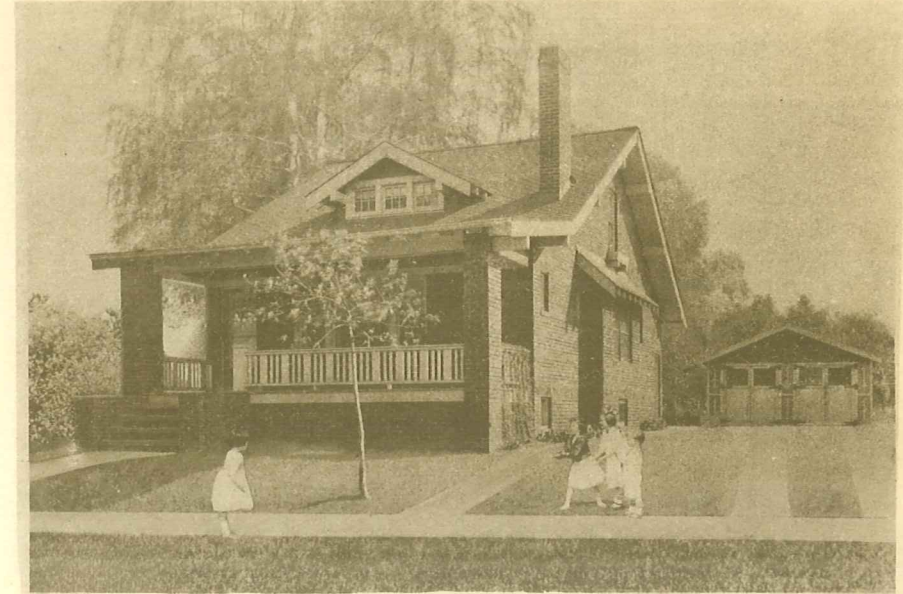
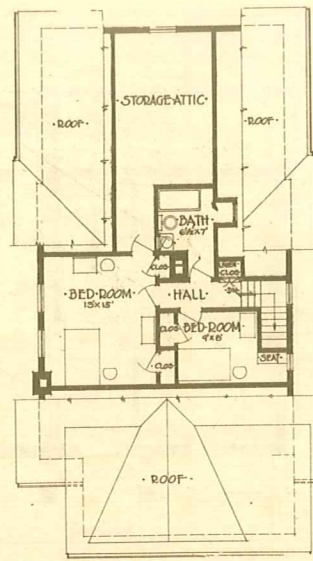
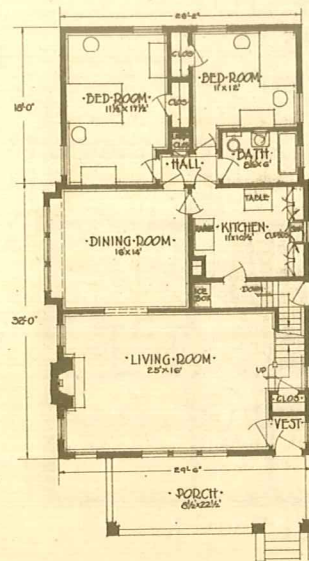
C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

The TAHOKA

Design A707

*A Seven Room Semi-Bungalow
with Two Bathrooms*

33,628 Cubic Feet



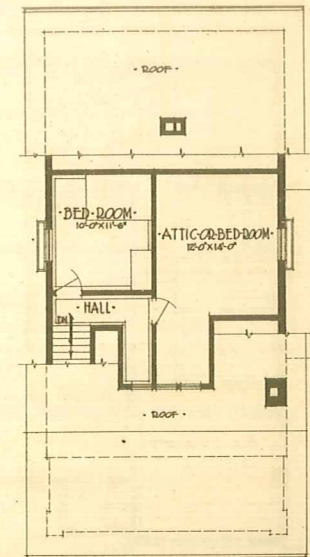
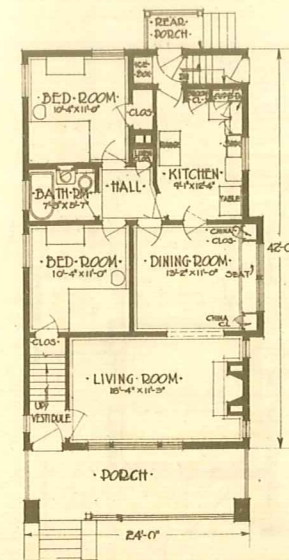
C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

The OWANKA

Design A708

*A Seven Room
Semi-Bungalow
with One Bathroom*

33,855 Cubic Feet





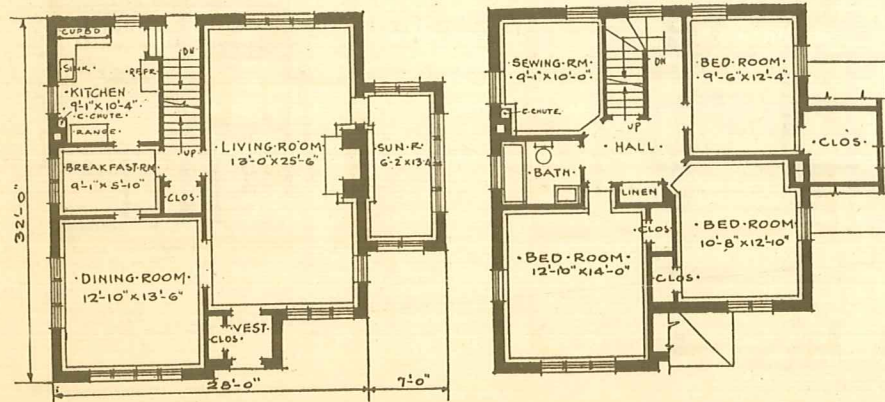
YEAGER & KRAUSE, Architects

The TUSCUMBIA

Design A740

*A Seven Room House with Large Living Room
Has Also a Sun Room and Breakfast Room*

26,508 Cubic Feet



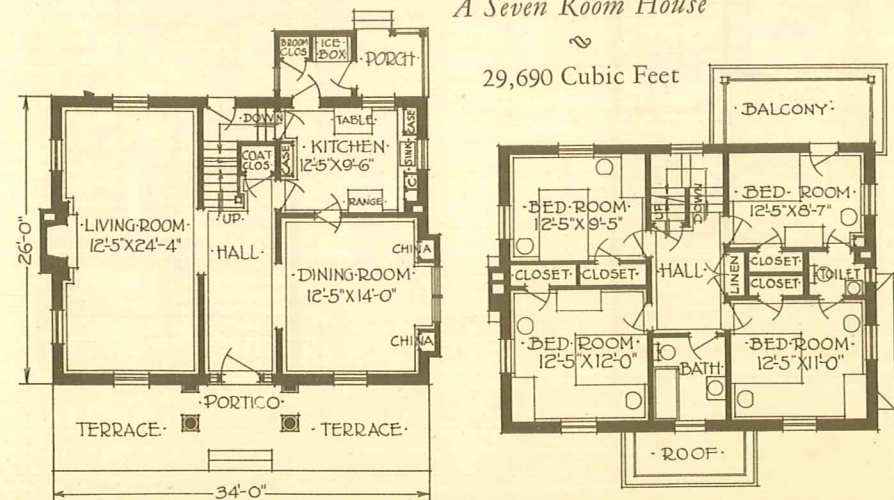
JOHN KALSCH, Architect

The WAPATO

Design A724

A Seven Room House

29,690 Cubic Feet





C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

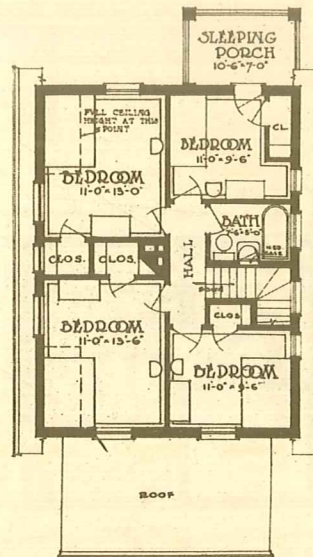
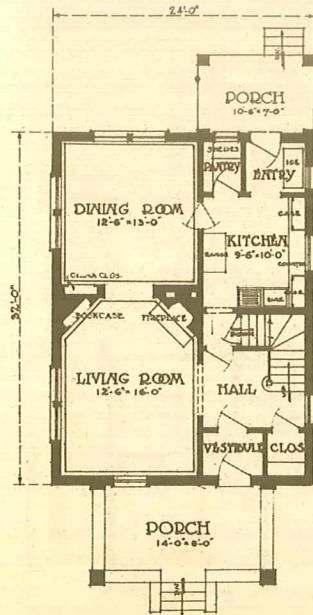
The SUSQUEHANNA

Design 111

*A Seven Room
House
with Sleeping
Porch*

Providing Five
Sleeping Rooms

24,261 Cubic Feet



C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

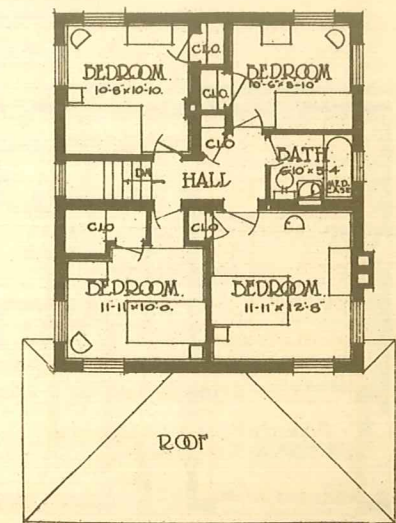
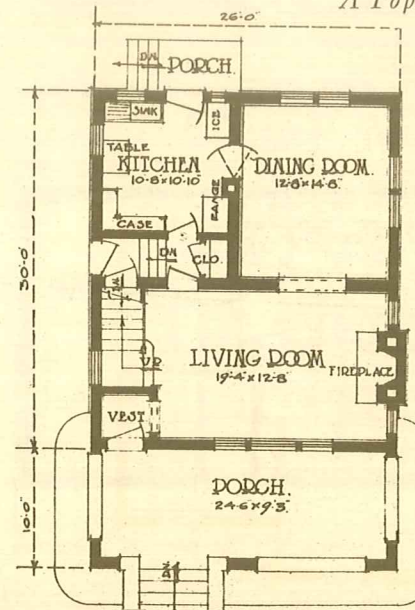
The MOHAWK

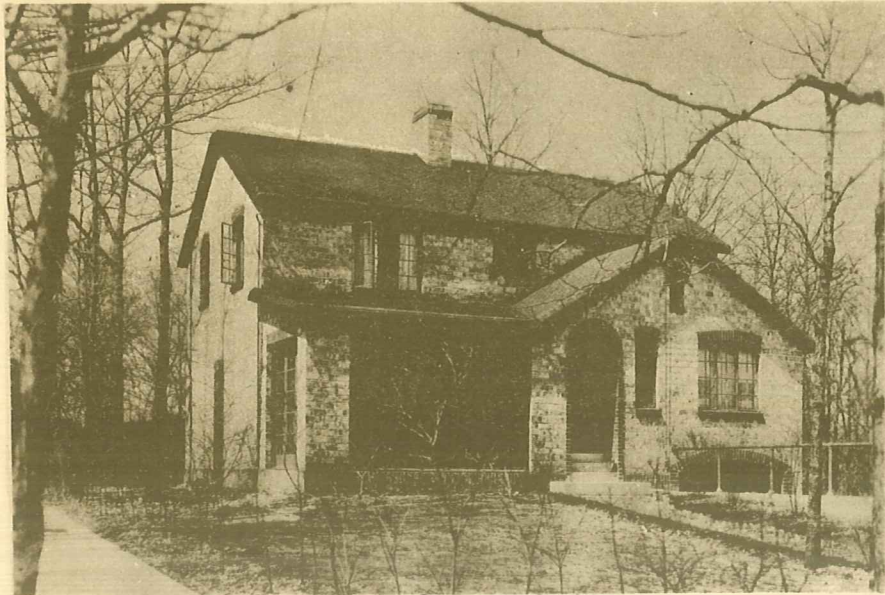
Design 15

A Popular Seven Room House

with Large Porch

24,964 Cubic Feet





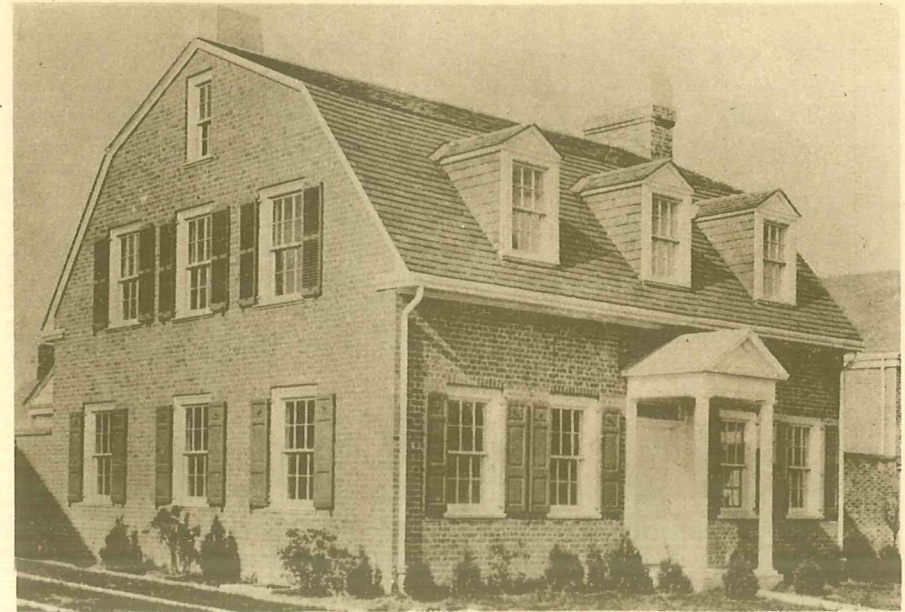
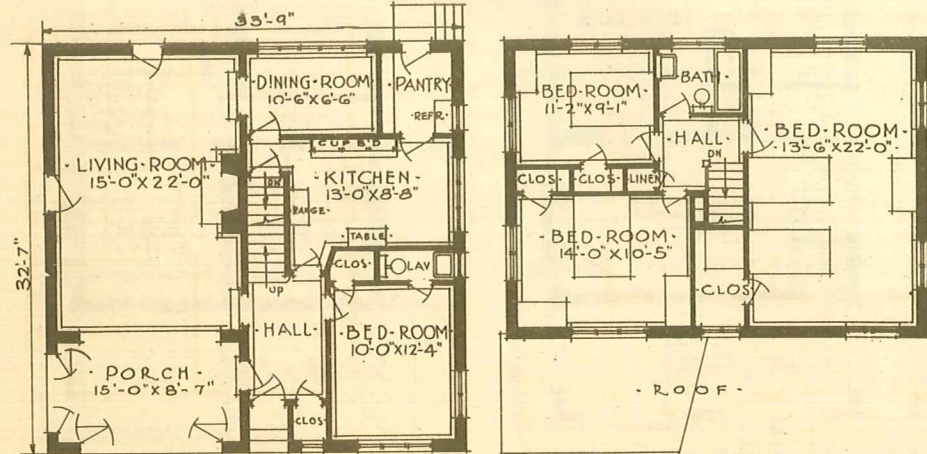
HENRY K. HOLSMAN, Architect

The WANAQUE

Design A742

*A Seven Room House of Unusual Plan*A Firesafe House, with Fireproof
Floors and Partitions

26,670 Cubic Feet



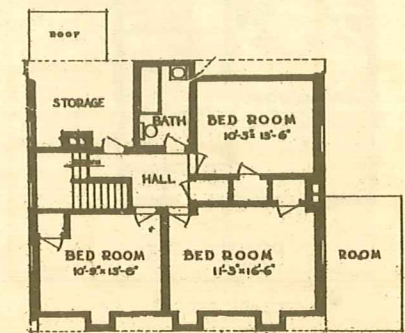
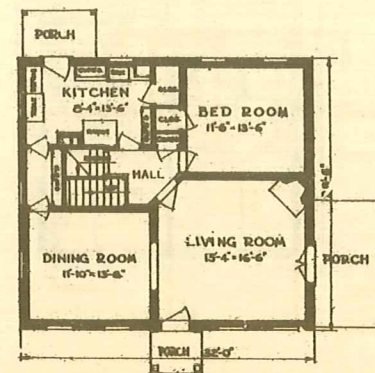
ELECTUS D. LITCHFIELD & ROGERS, Architects

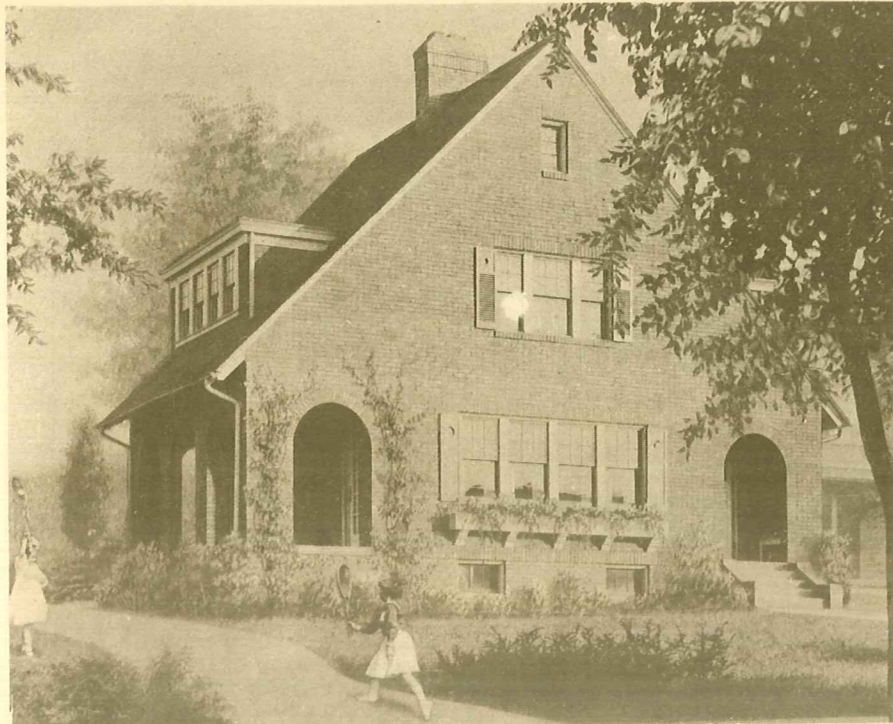
The MAKOTA

Design A651

*Seven Rooms with a Bedroom on First Floor*Here is another interesting example
of a well-proportioned exterior
which is charming in simplicity

27,410 Cubic Feet





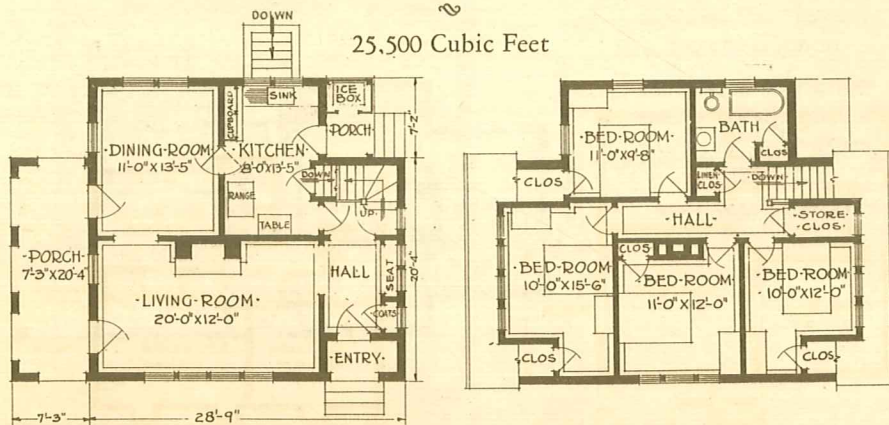
M. M. STEEN, Architect

The WYANOKAH

Design A714

A Seven Room House with Large Side Porch

25,500 Cubic Feet



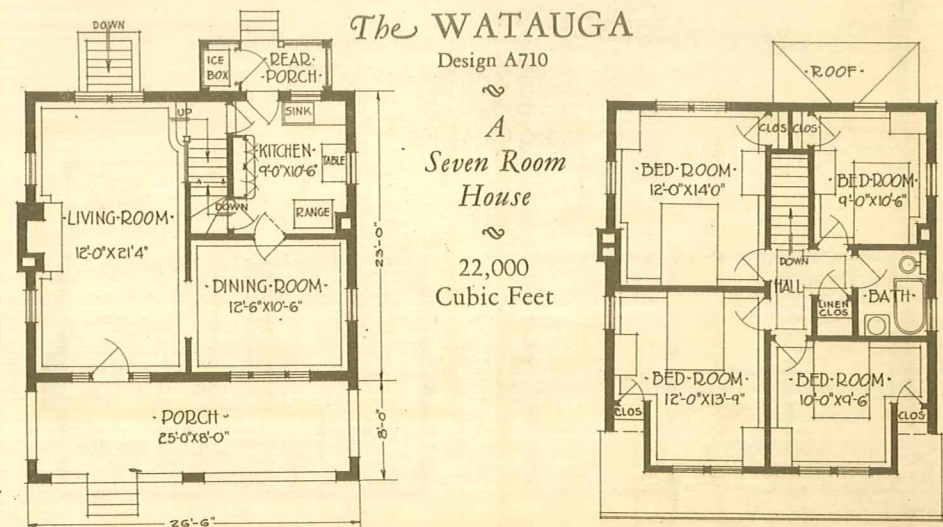
M. M. STEEN, Architect

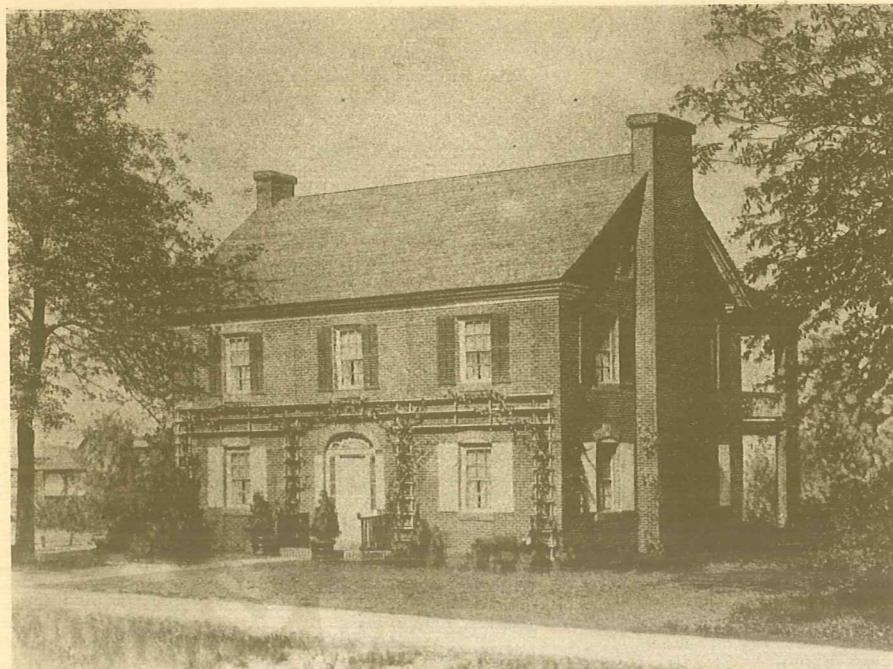
The WATAUGA

Design A710

A Seven Room House

22,000 Cubic Feet





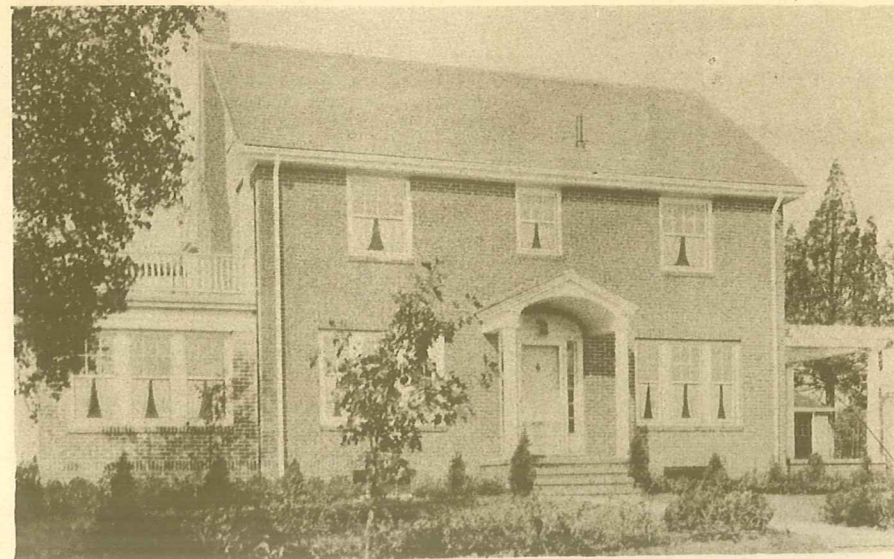
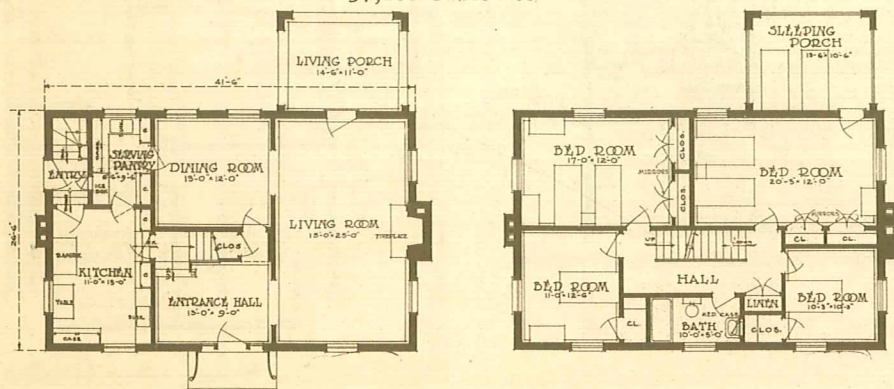
OLSEN & URBAIN, Architects

The UNADILLA

Design 39

Seven Rooms with Sleeping and Living Porches
A Plan which Promises Economy in Building

37,180 Cubic Feet



C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

The TUKWILA

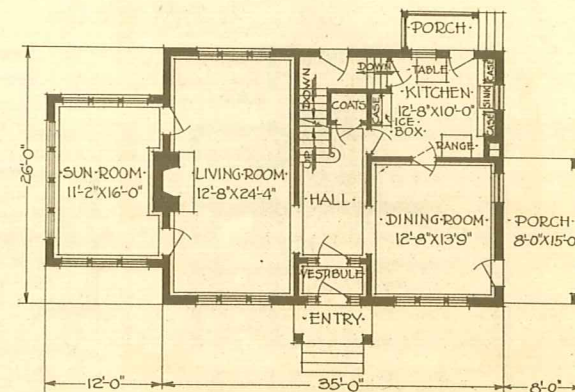
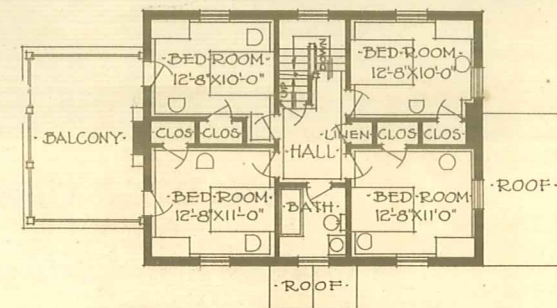
Design A723

Seven Rooms
with Sun Porch

Another practical
plan which has
proven to be eco-
nomical in cost

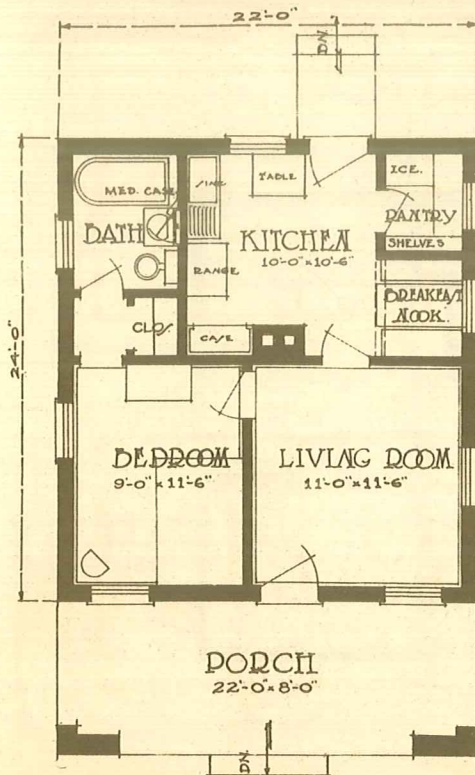
Note how these plans
are developed to use
every foot of space

33,608 Cubic Feet





C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE



The IROQUOIS

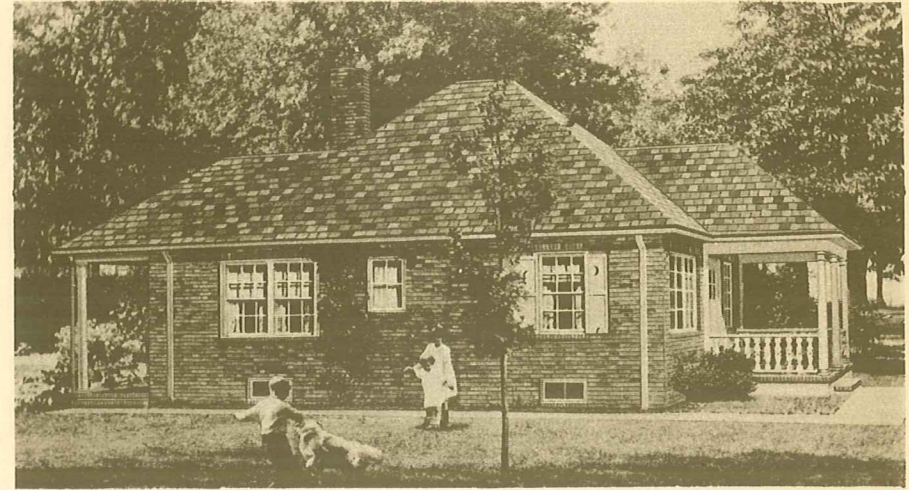
Design 319

This House Has
no Basement

Three Room
Bungalow

with Breakfast Nook

Suitable for
Summer Cottage

8,712 Cubic Feet
(No Basement)


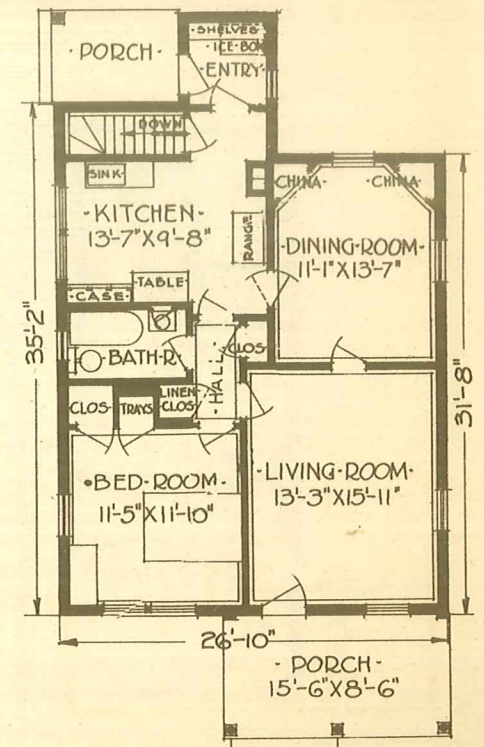
CURTIS COMPANIES SERVICE BUREAU

The MUSCADINE

Design A402

Four Room
Bungalow

20,853 Cubic Feet





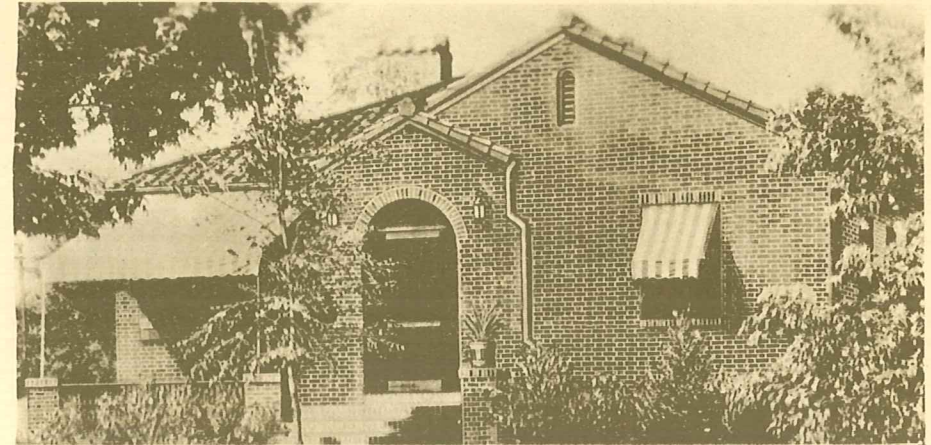
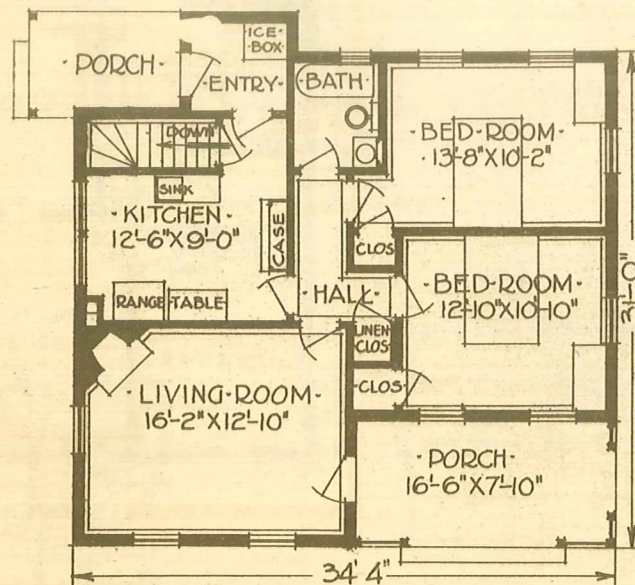
CURTIS COMPANIES SERVICE BUREAU

The PASCOAG

Design A401

Four Room Bungalow or Cottage

19,735 Cubic Feet



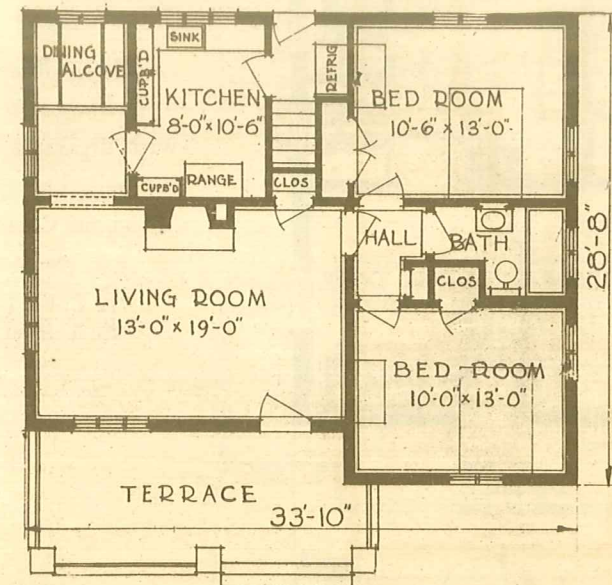
ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, MOUNTAIN DIV.

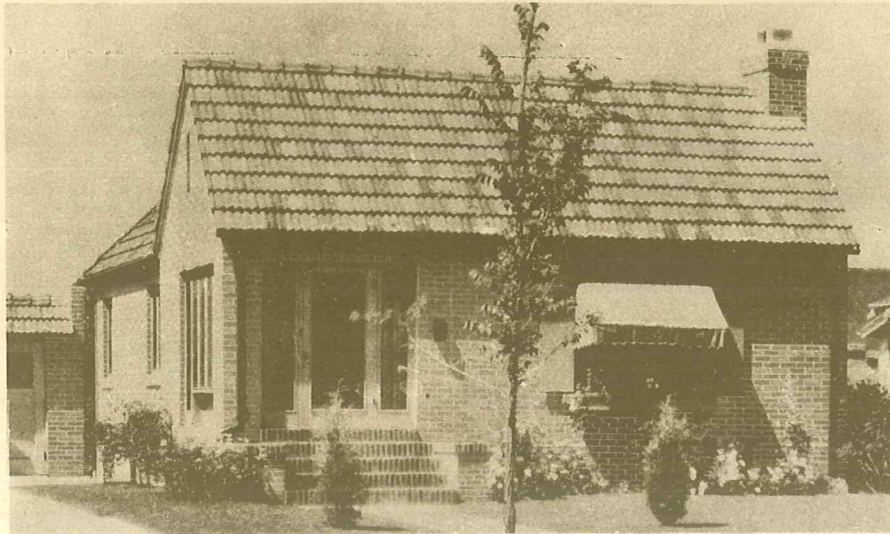
The ESCOTA

Design 4B8

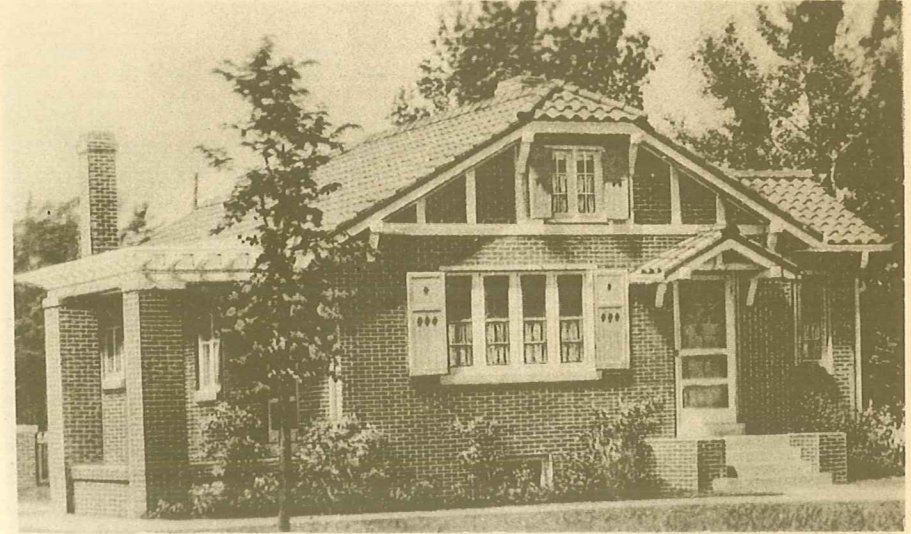
Four Room Bungalow

17,119 Cubic Feet

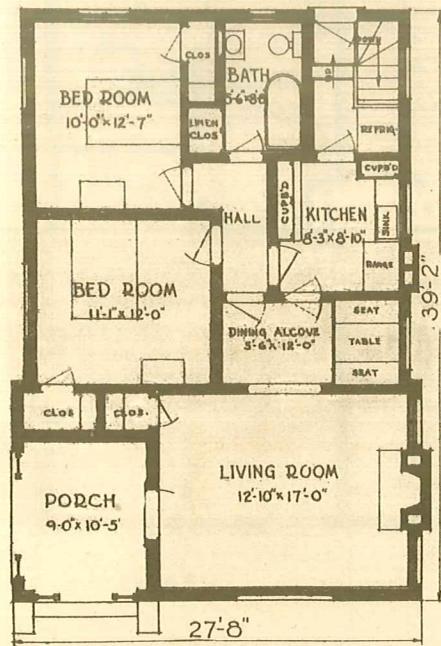




ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, MOUNTAIN DIV.

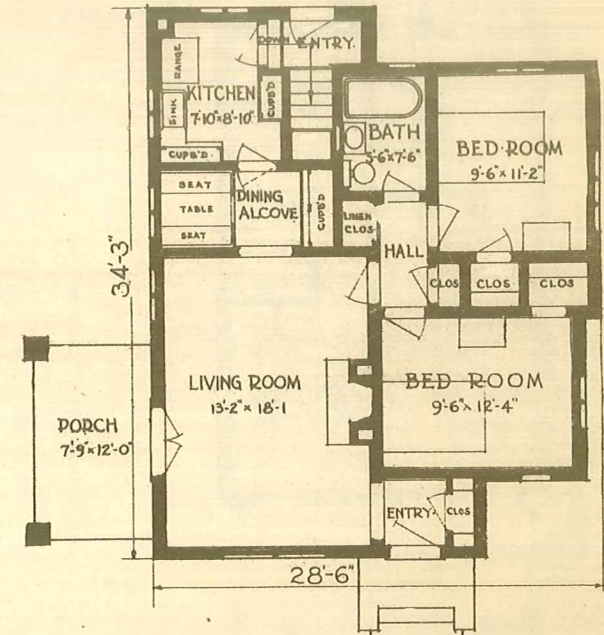


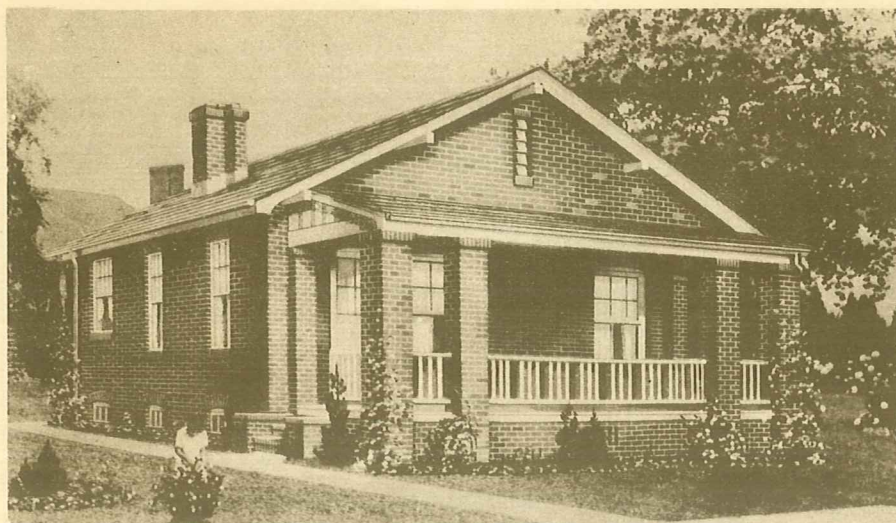
ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, MOUNTAIN DIV.



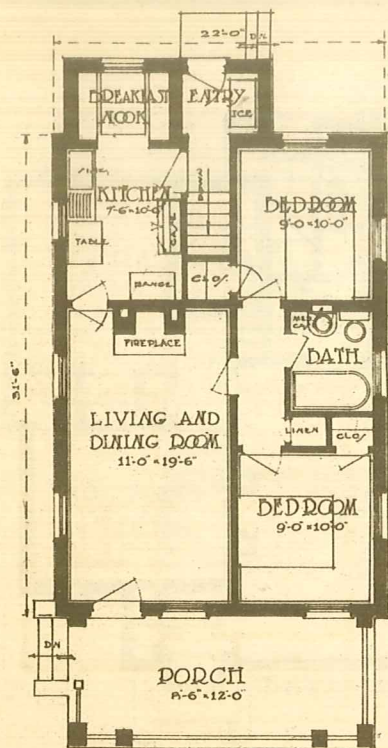
The SIOUX
Design 4B14
Four Room
Bungalow
17,800 Cubic Feet

The SWANEE
Design 4B4
Four Room
Bungalow
14,540 Cubic Feet





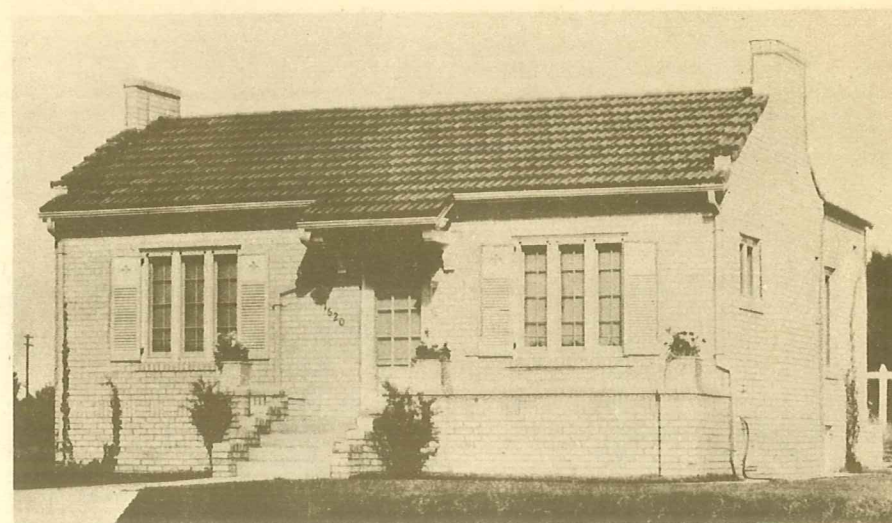
C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

*The WINONA*

Design 317

Four Room Bungalow
with Breakfast Nook
and Combined
Living and Dining Rooms

15,457 Cubic Feet



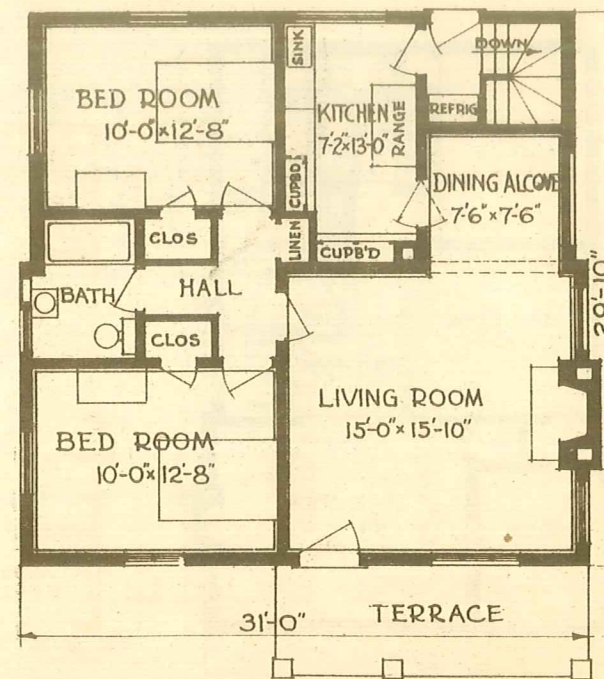
ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, MOUNTAIN DIV.

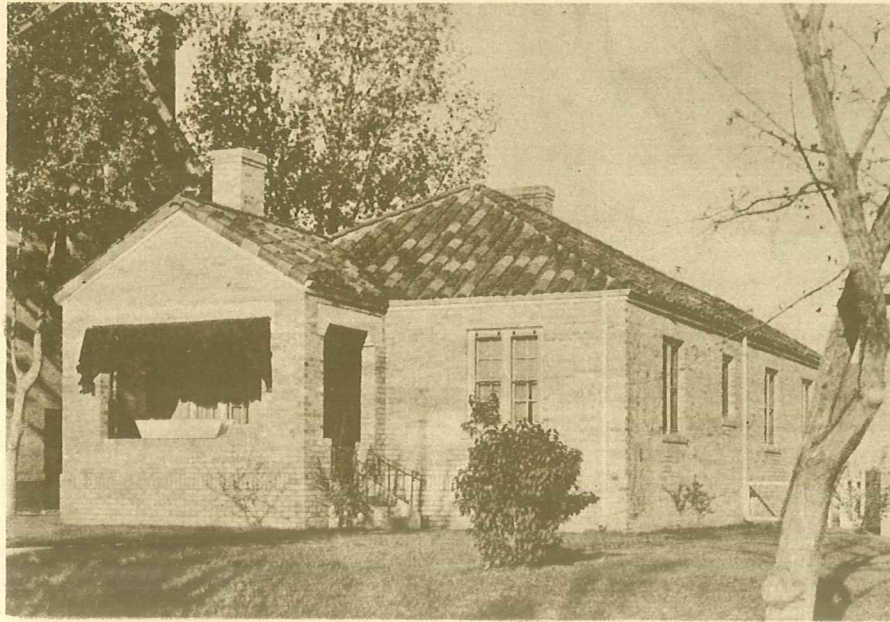
The KENESAW

Design 4B1

Four Room
Bungalow
with Dining Alcove

16,276 Cubic Feet





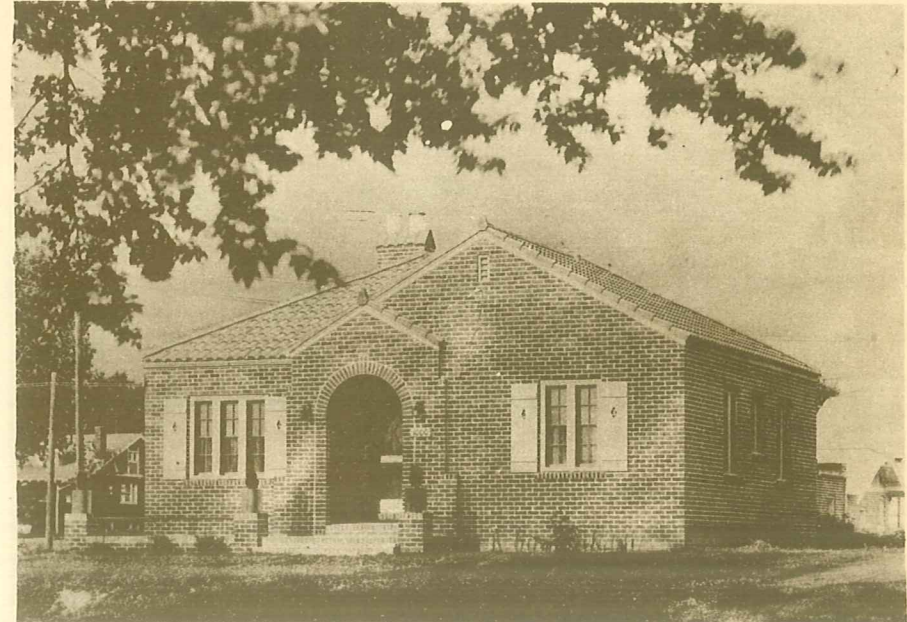
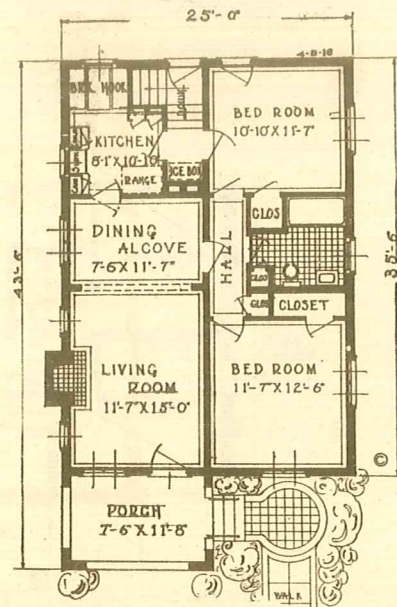
ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, MOUNTAIN DIV.

The ARGOLA

Design 4B20

Four Room
Bungalow
with Dining Alcove

16,130 Cubic Feet

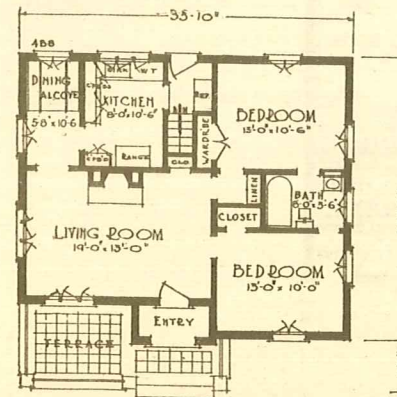


ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, MOUNTAIN DIV.

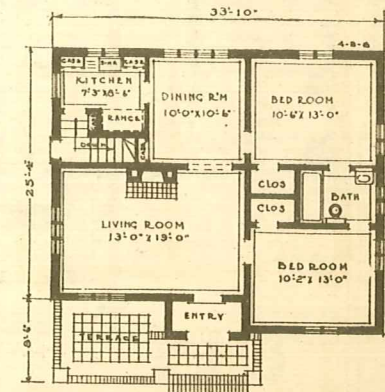
The OGALLA

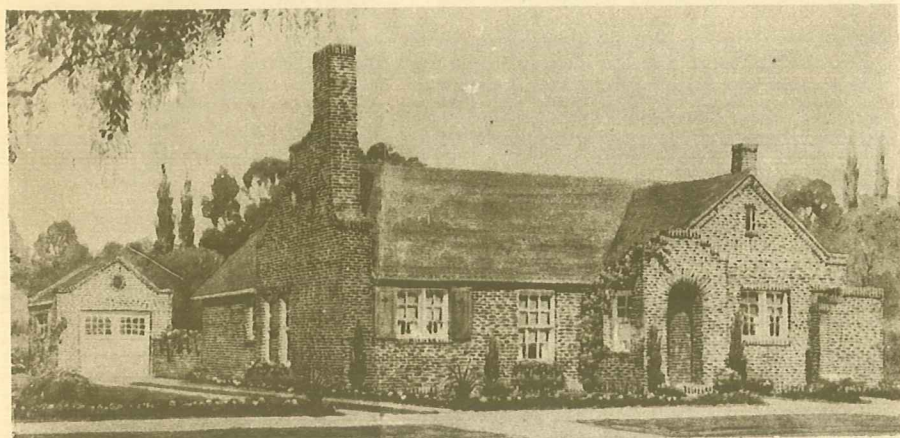
A Bungalow of Four or Five Rooms
(The Five Room Plan Used for House Illustrated)

Design 4B18
The Four Room Plan
17,100 Cubic Feet



Design 4B18a
The Five Room Plan
17,100 Cubic Feet





C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

The CORONADO

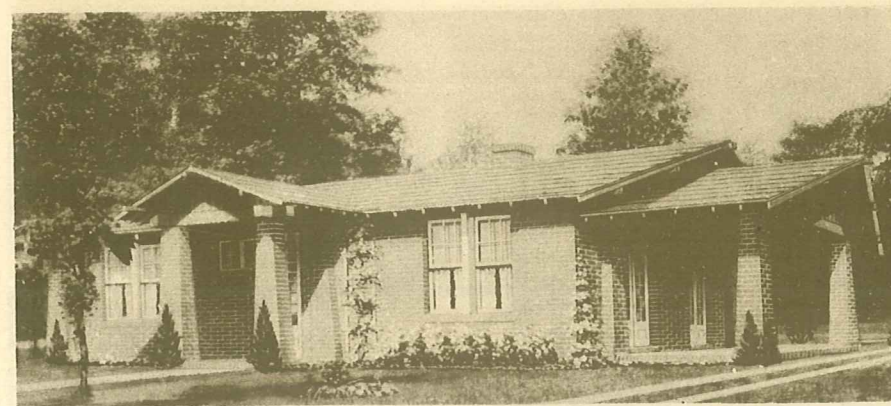
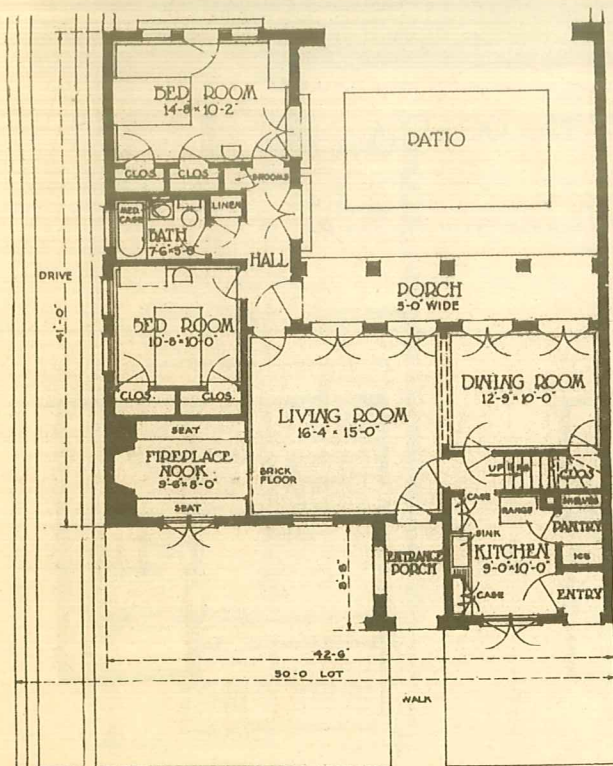
Design 206

This House Has
no Basement*Five Room
Bungalow*

California Type

Note pleasant ar-
rangement of patio
with large porch con-
nected by French
doors with main
rooms

23,799 Cubic Feet



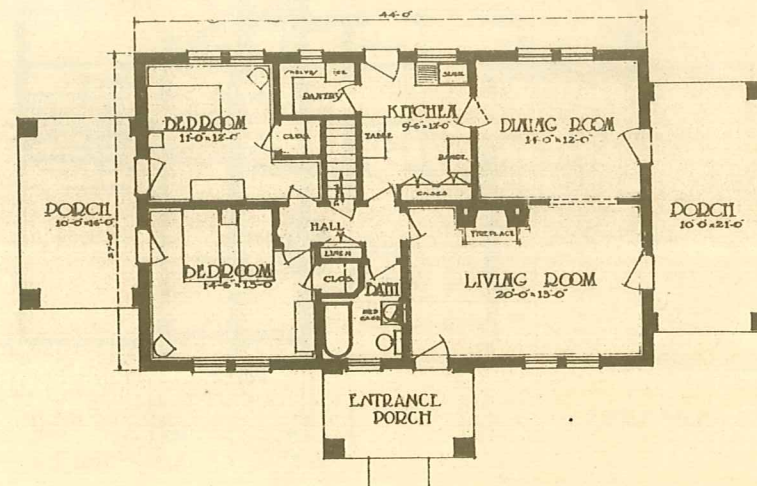
OLSEN & URBAIN, Architects

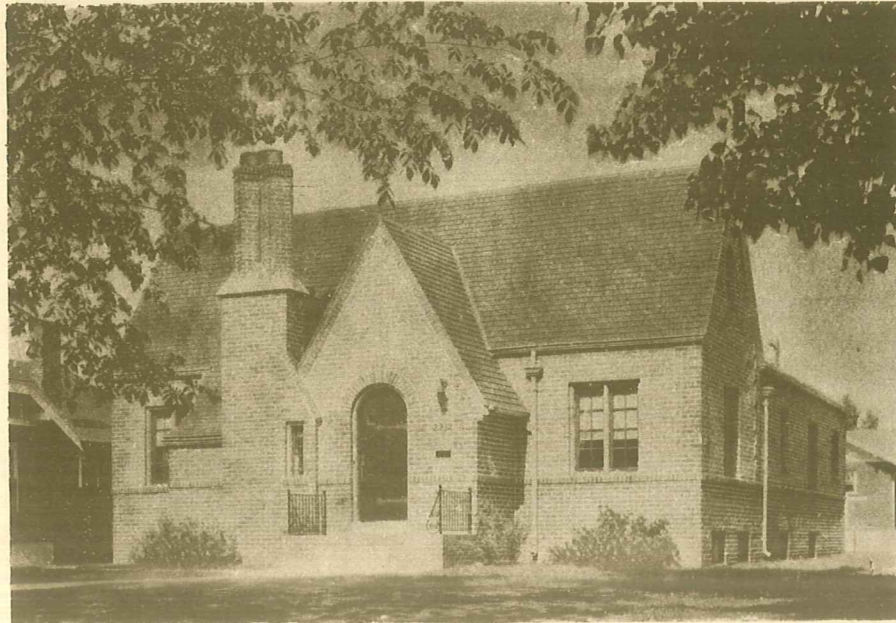
The SEQUOIA

Design 228

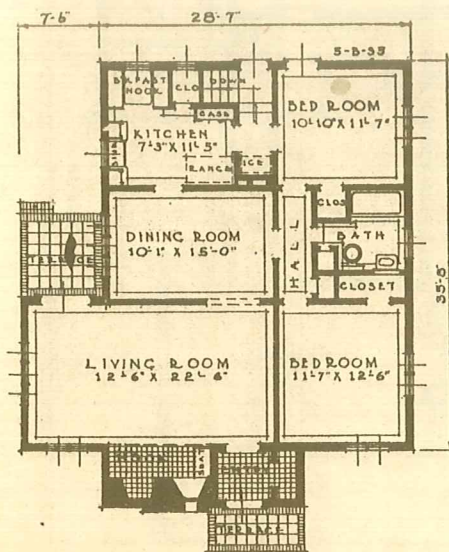
Basement Under Only a Portion
of This House*Five Room Bungalow*
with Large Porches

23,370 Cubic Feet





ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, MOUNTAIN DIV.



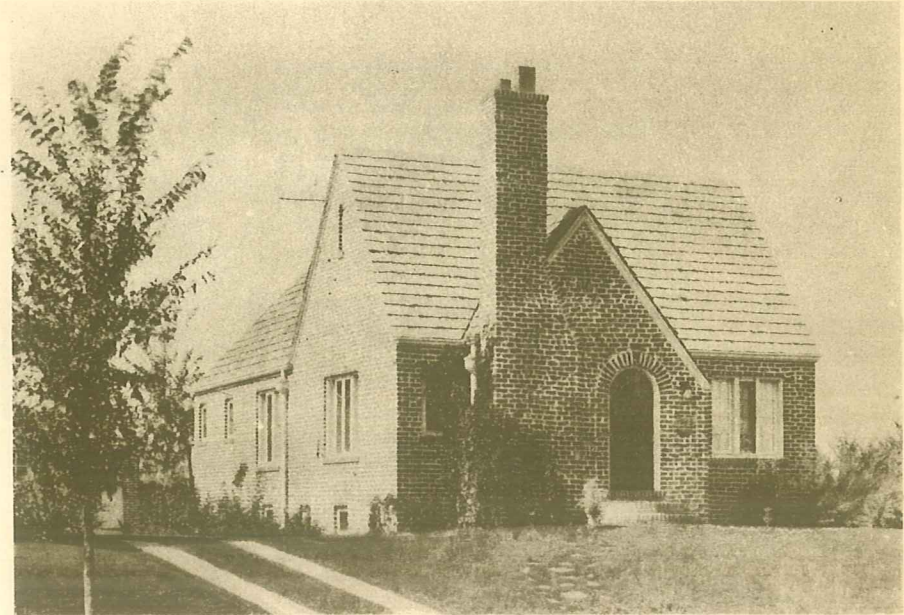
The SUSSEX

Design 5B35

*A Five Room
Bungalow*

Designed in the
Picturesque Style
of England

17,900 Cubic Feet



ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, MOUNTAIN DIV.

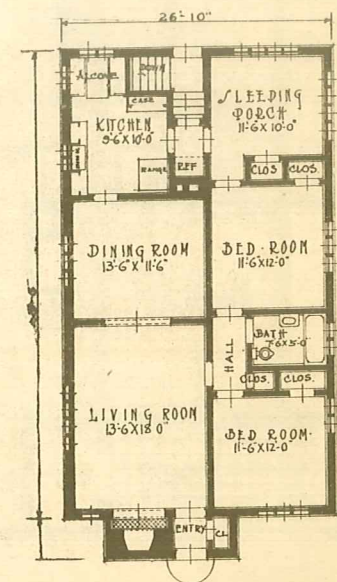
The NOTTINGHAM

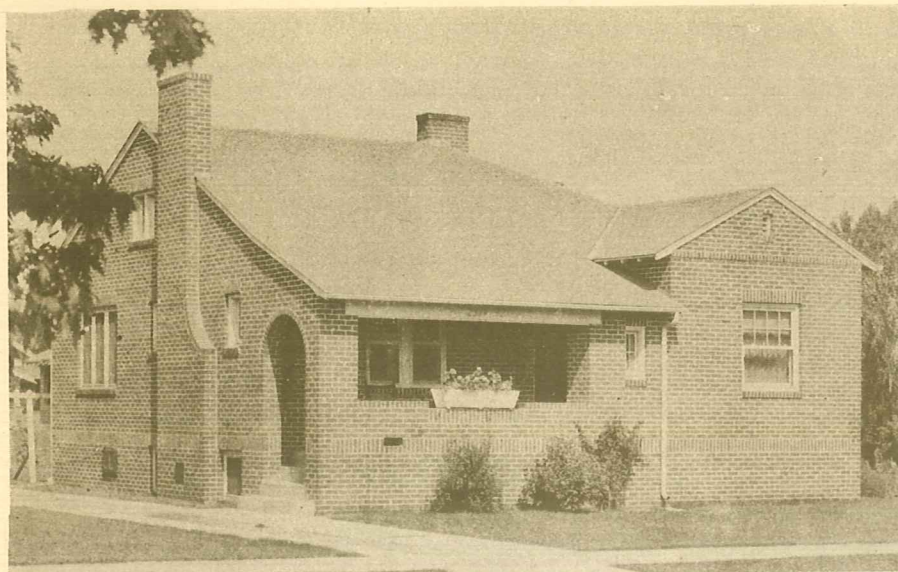
Design 6B16

*A Five Room
Bungalow
with Sleeping Porch*

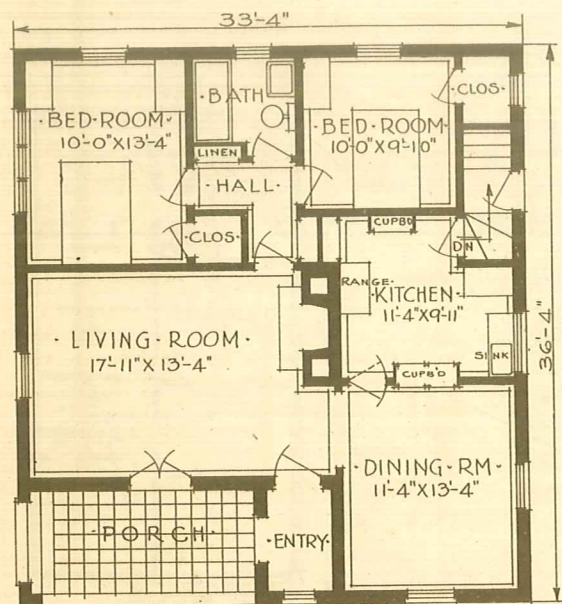
Another attractive
English Cottage
Type of Bungalow

19,400 Cubic Feet





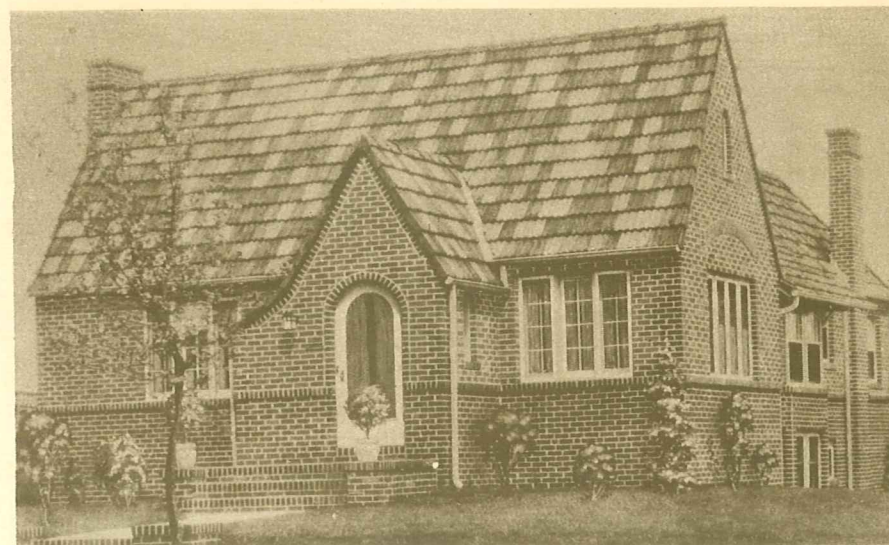
ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, MOUNTAIN DIV.

*The OSYKA*

Design 5B5

Five Room
Bungalow

19,627 Cubic Feet



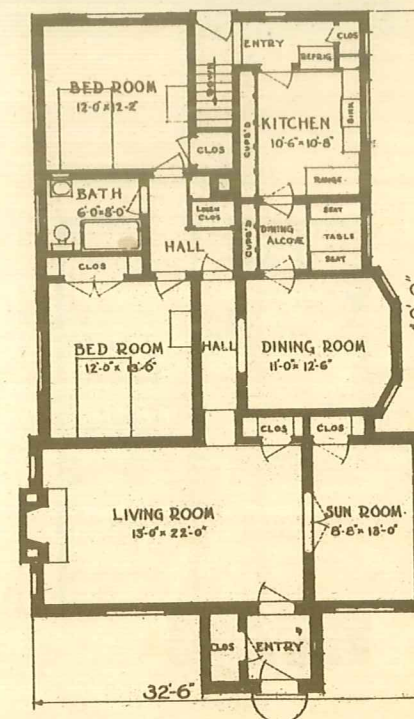
ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, MOUNTAIN DIV.

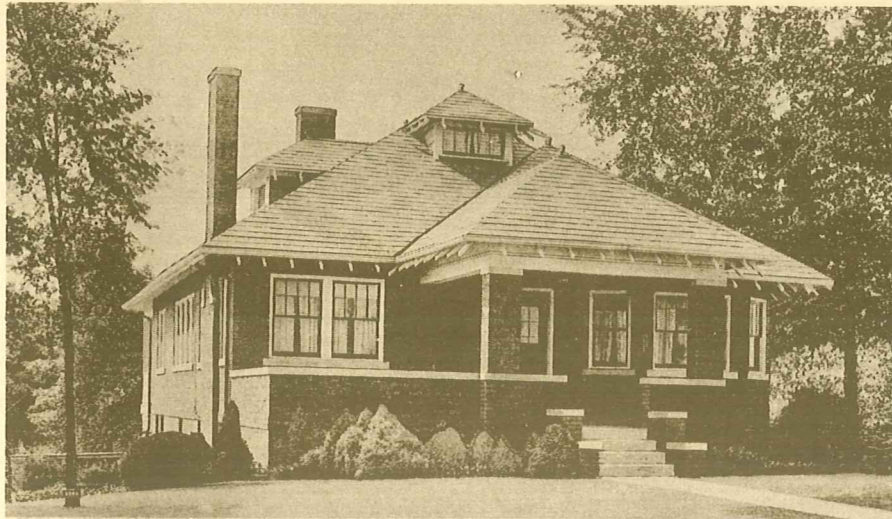
The ARRIOLA

Design 5B21

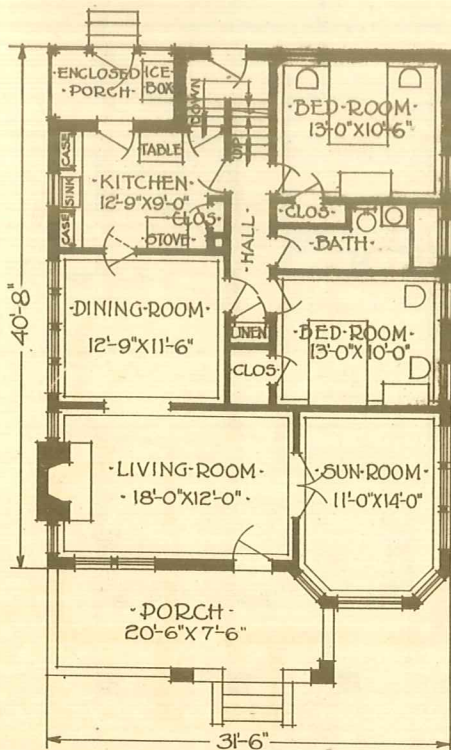
Five Room
Bungalowwith Dining Alcove and
Large Sun Room

31,623 Cubic Feet





C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE



The OSAGE

Design A532

Five Room
Bungalow

with Sun Porch

32,630 Cubic Feet



C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

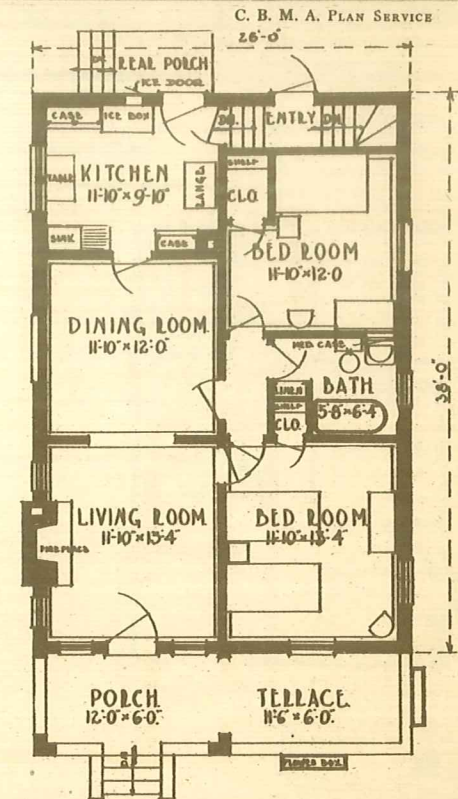
The MANISTEE

Design 307

Five Room
Bungalow

with Large Porch

21,867 Cubic Feet





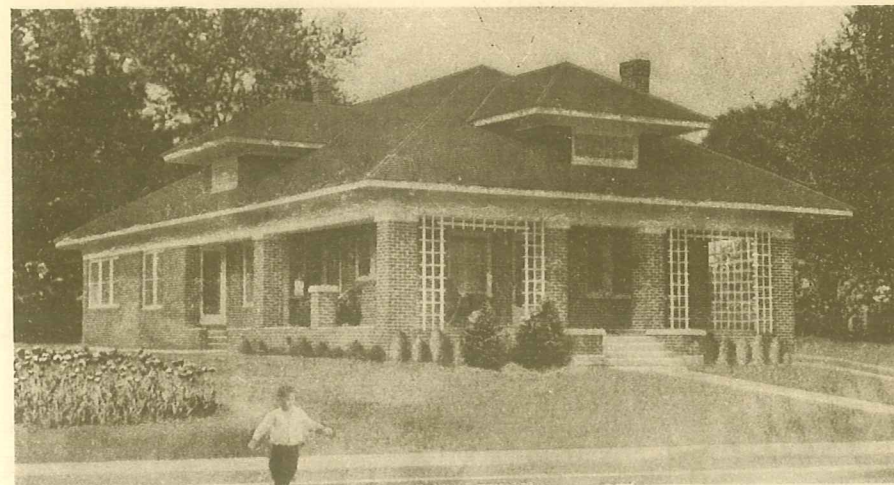
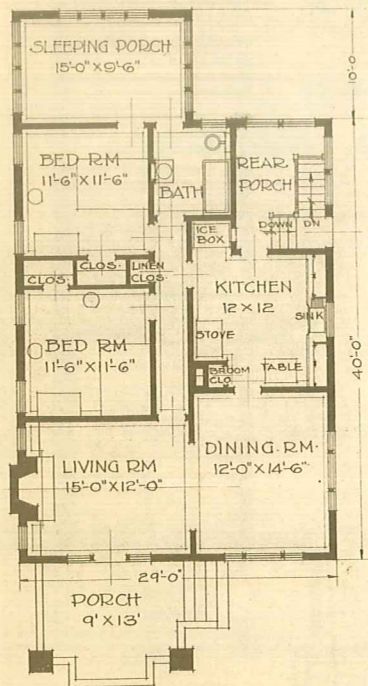
C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

The TOMAHAWK

Design A622

Five Room Bungalow
with Large Sleeping
Porch

29,894 Cubic Feet



C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

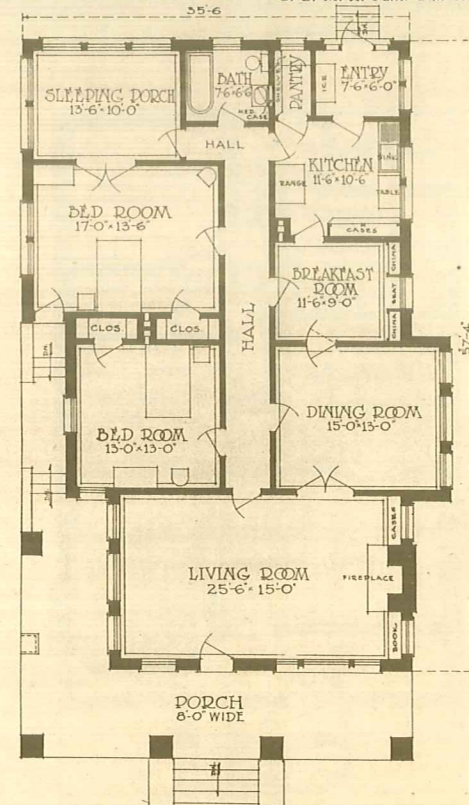
The SHAWNEE

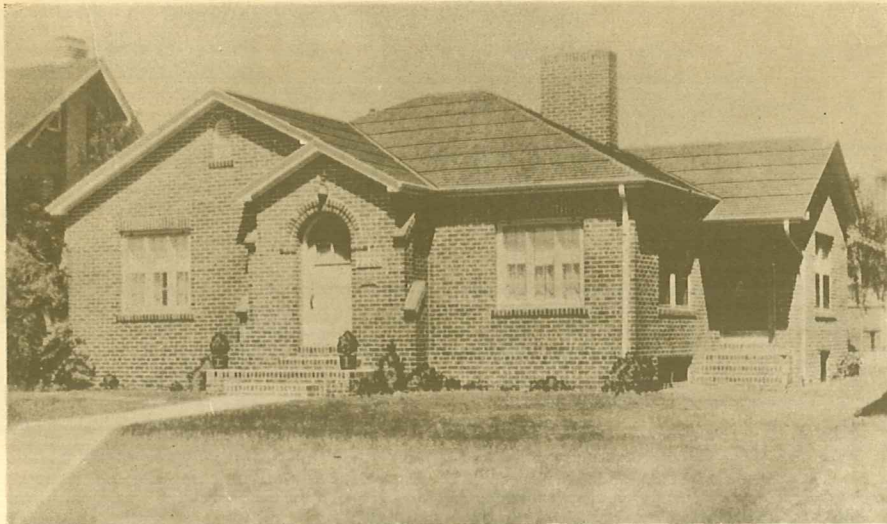
Design 203

Five Room Bungalow
with Breakfast
Room

Also Has Sleeping
Porch

39,422 Cubic Feet





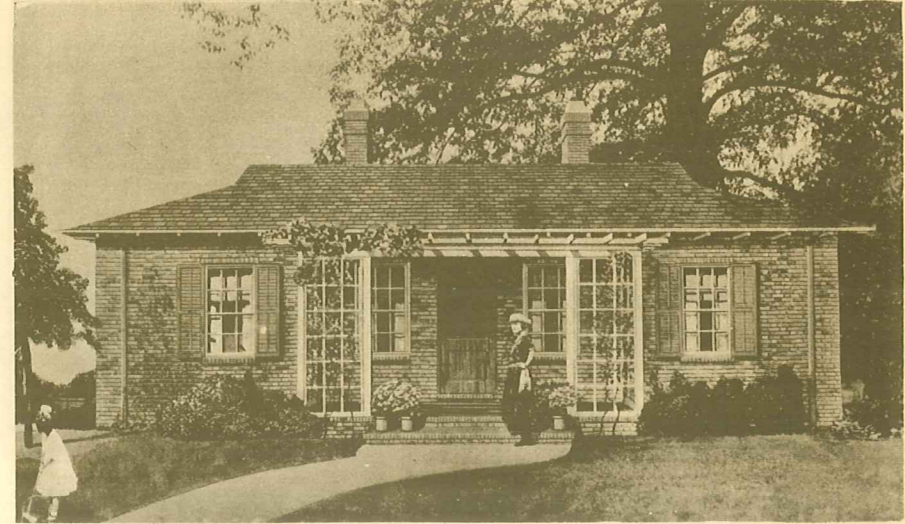
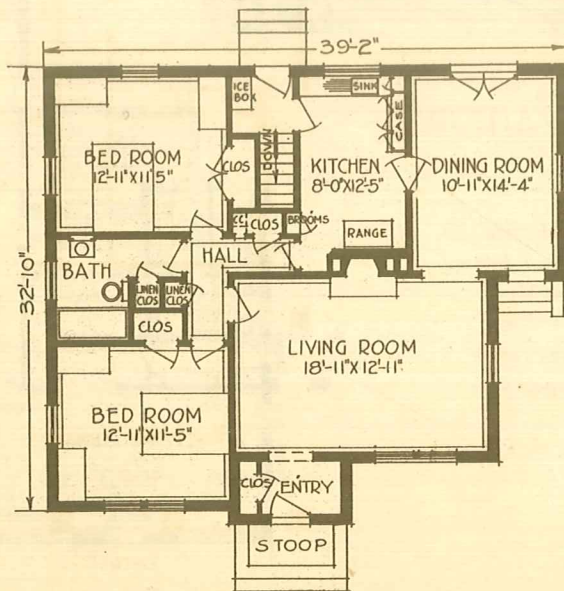
ARCHITECTS SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, MOUNTAIN DIV.

The OSSEO

Design 5B22

Five Room Bungalow

23,468 Cubic Feet



CURTIS COMPANIES SERVICE BUREAU

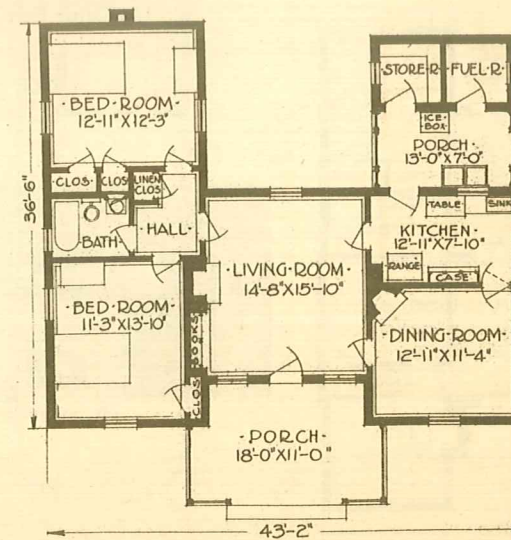
The SANDIA

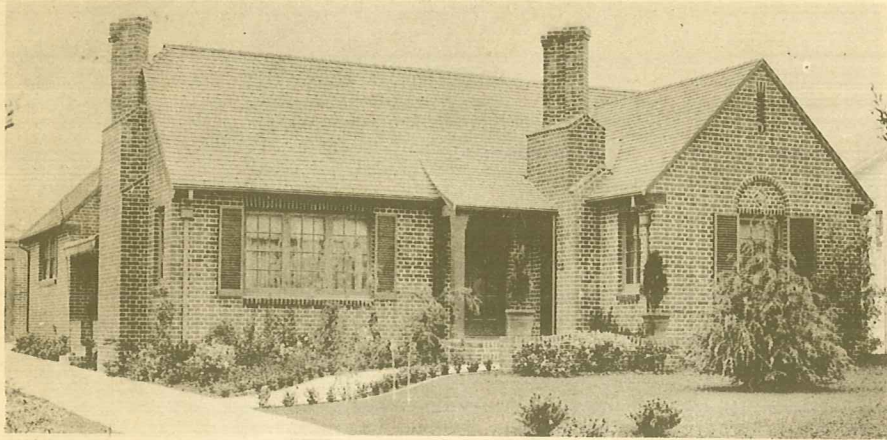
Design A510

Five Room Bungalow
with Storage and Fuel Rooms

This House Has no Basement

22,965 Cubic Feet





CALIF. C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

The LOMA

Design A625

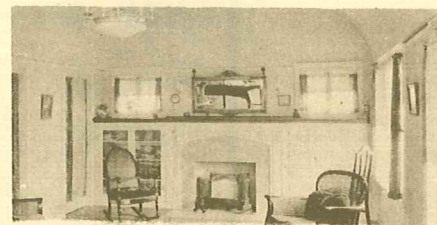
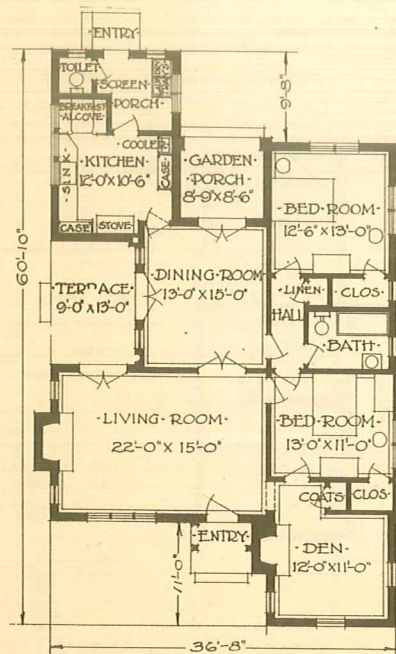
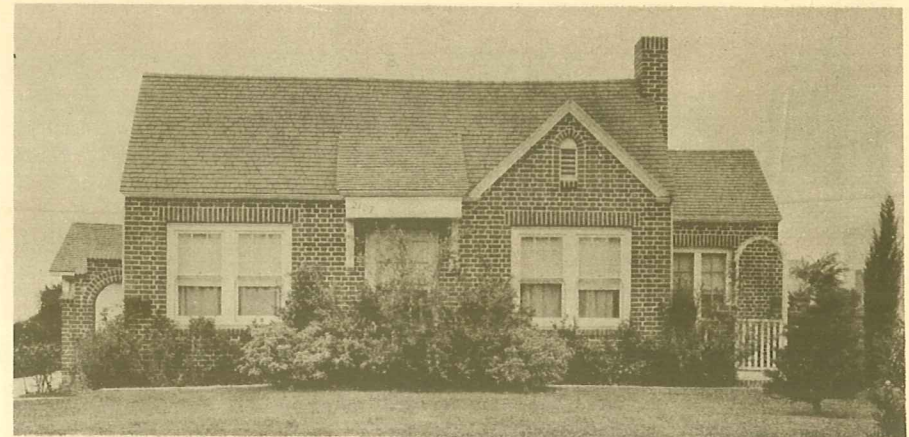


Five Room Bungalow
with Den and Garden Porch

California Type
Without Basement



25,140 Cubic Feet

*The Living Room*

CALIF. C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

*The Living Room**The AHWAHNEE*

Design A527

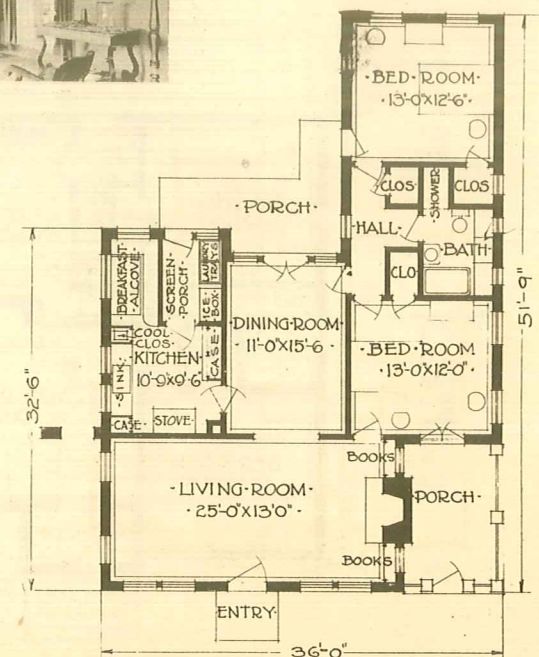


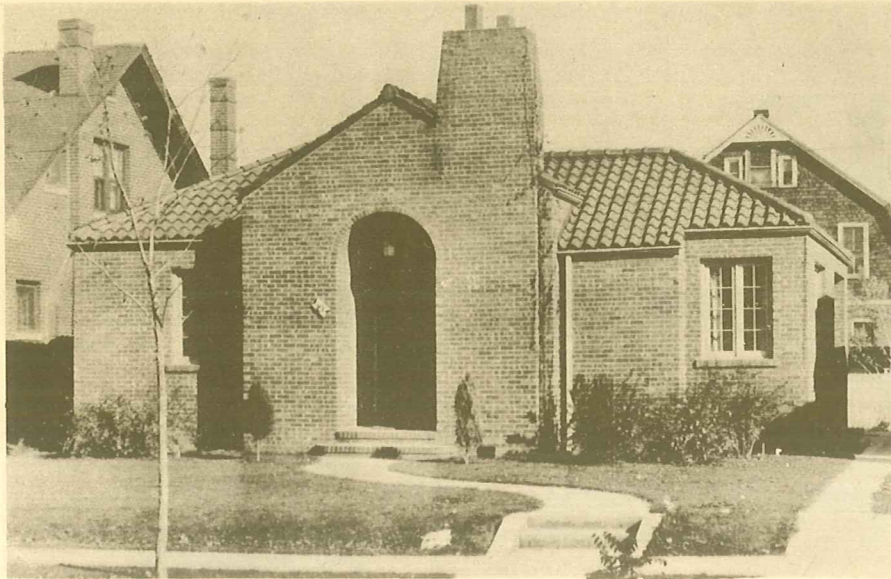
Five Room Bungalow
with Breakfast Alcove

California Type
Without Basement

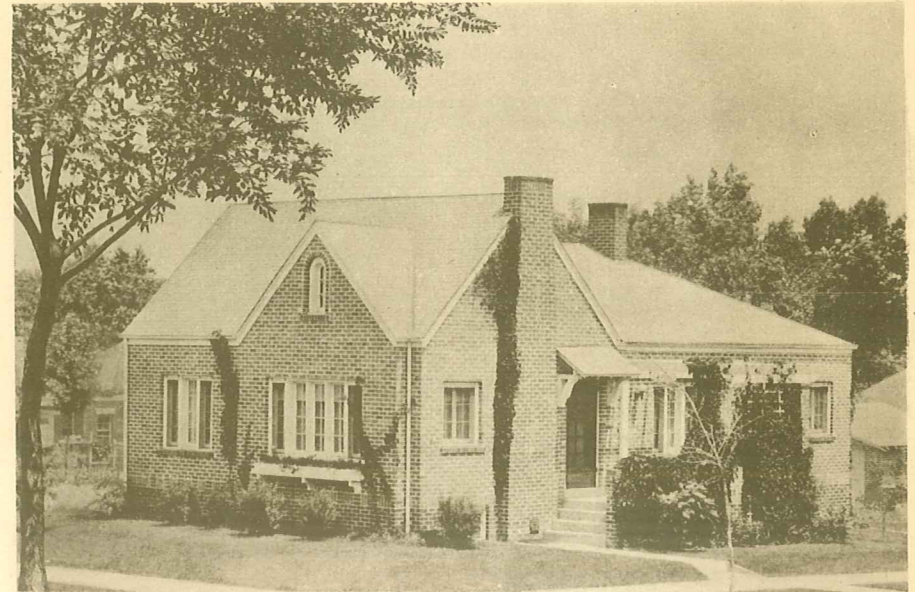


21,000 Cubic Feet





ARCHITECTS SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, MOUNTAIN DIV.



ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, MOUNTAIN DIV.

The CULABA

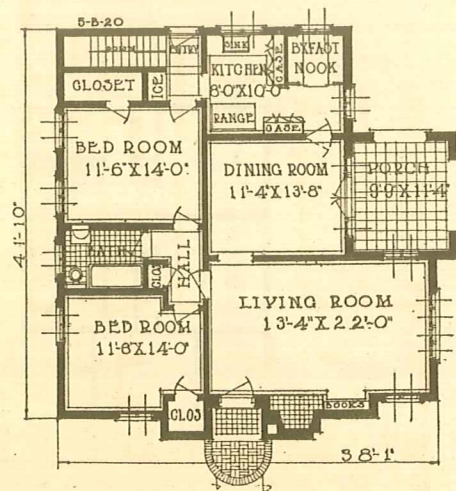
Design 5B20

A Five Room Bungalow

with Breakfast Nook

A well-planned
bungalow with an
unusual living room
plan

21,898 Cubic Feet



The WATASSI

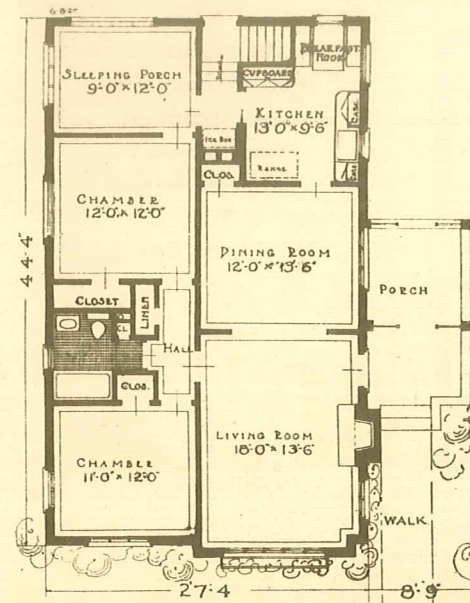
Design 6B19

Five Room Bungalow

with Sleeping Porch
and Breakfast Nook

This is a very popular
design and particularly
well adapted for use on
a large corner lot

19,350 Cubic Feet





NANCE CONSTRUCTION Co., Architects

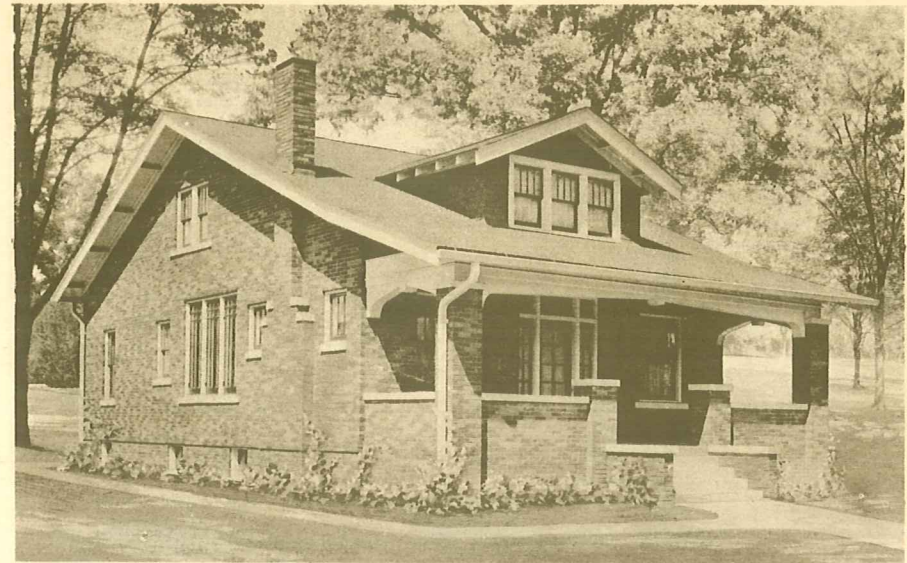
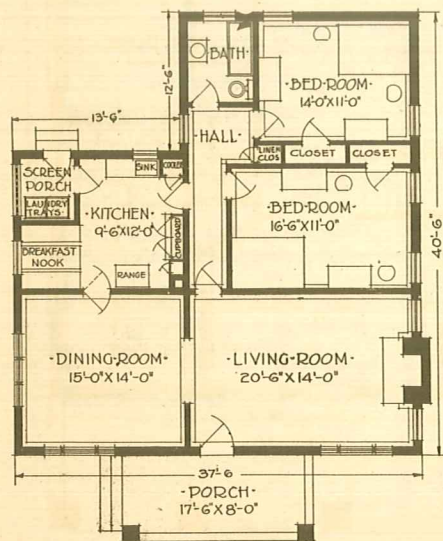
The KEOTA

Design A523

*A Compact
Five Room Bungalow
with Breakfast Nook*

Without Basement
Built in California

24,751 Cubic Feet



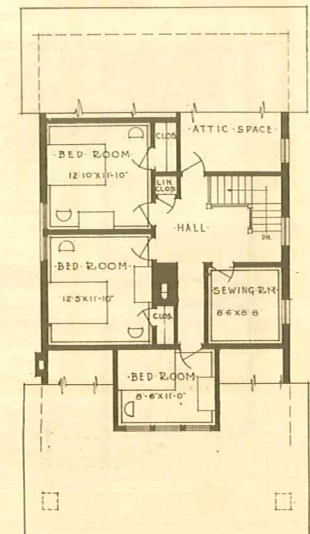
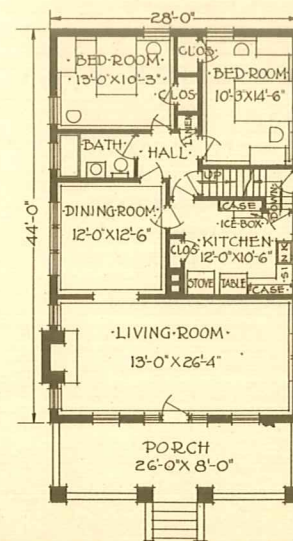
M. B. KANE, Architect

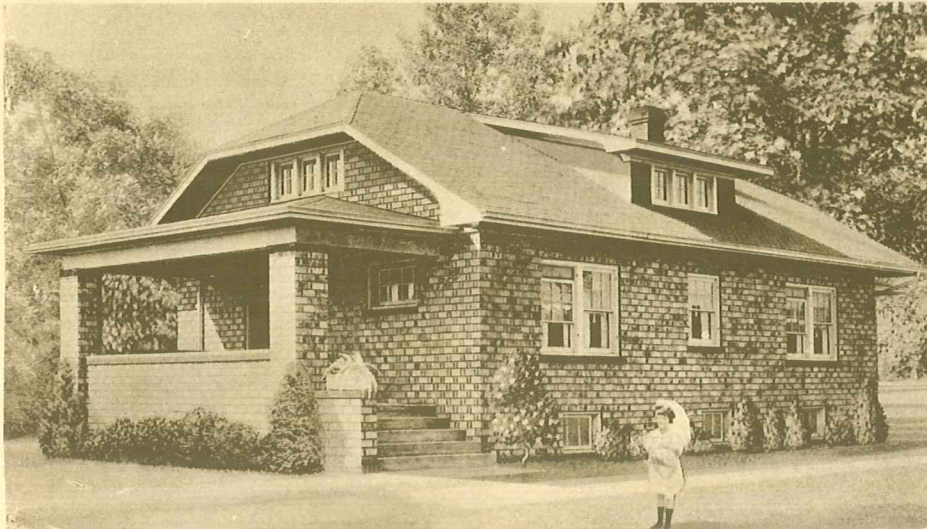
The ARDILA

Design A630

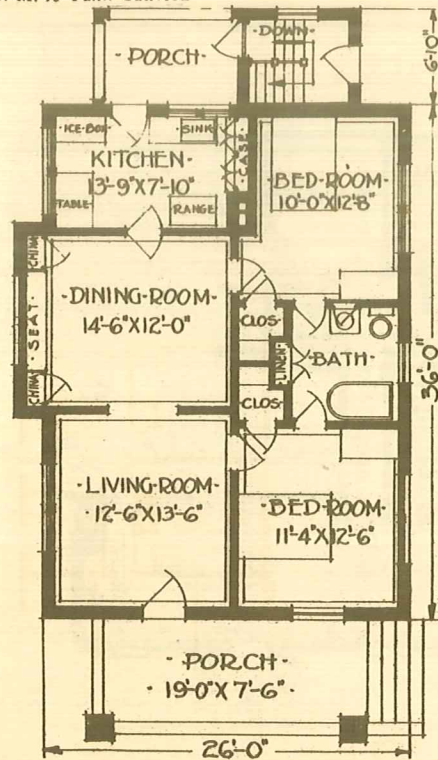
*Five Room Bungalow
with Large Living Room*

31,630 Cubic Feet





C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

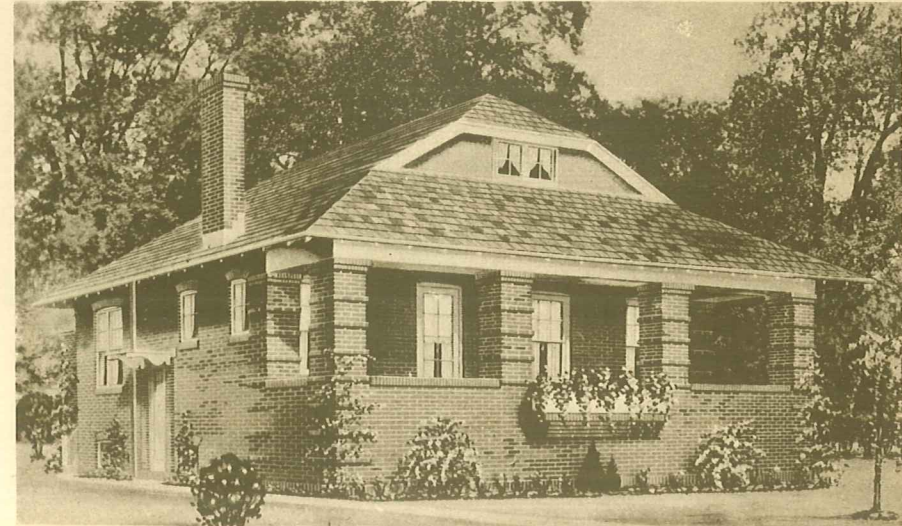


The OTTUMWA

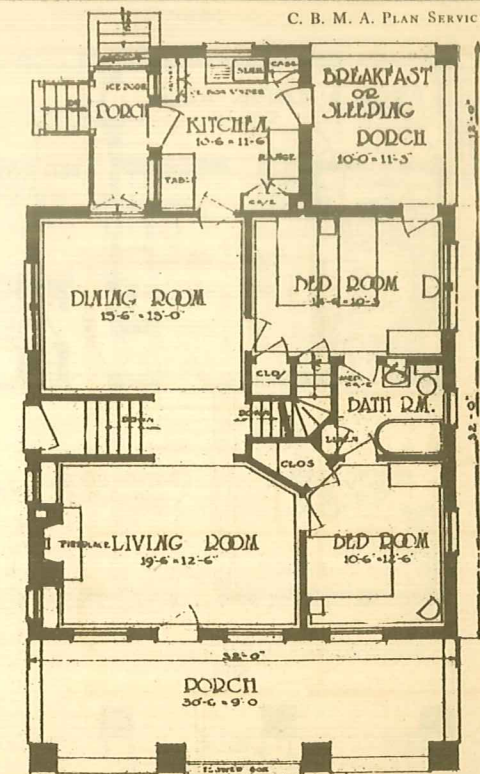
Design A517

Five Room
Bungalow

25,338 Cubic Feet



C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE



The CHOCTAW

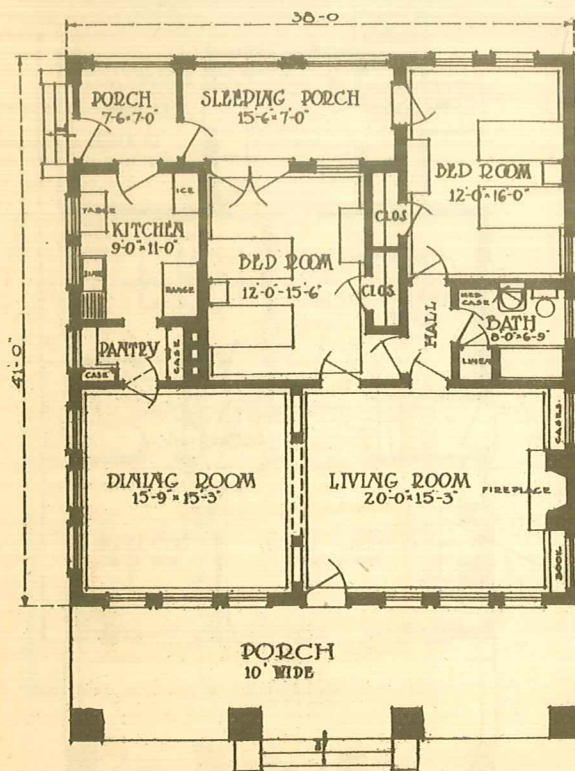
Design 212

Five Room
Bungalow

31,900 Cubic Feet



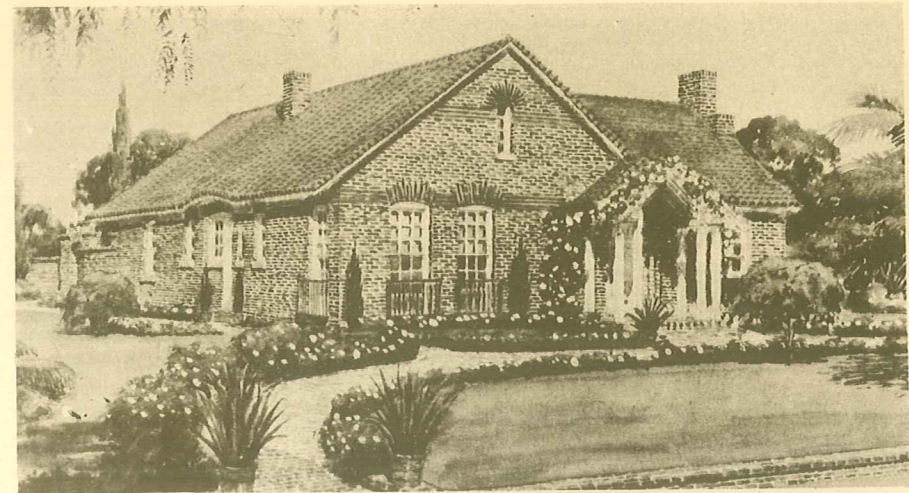
C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

*The SARANAC*

Design 204

This House Has no
Basement*Five Room
Bungalow*with Large
Sleeping Porch

28,181 Cubic Feet



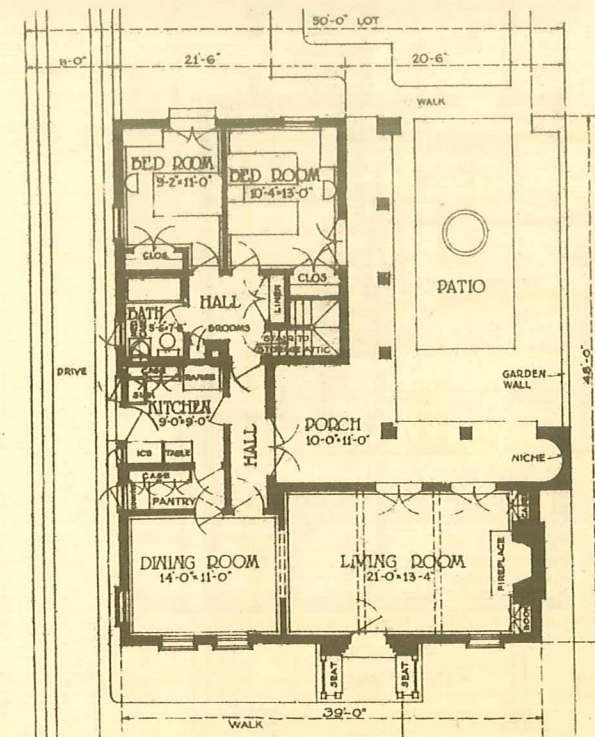
C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

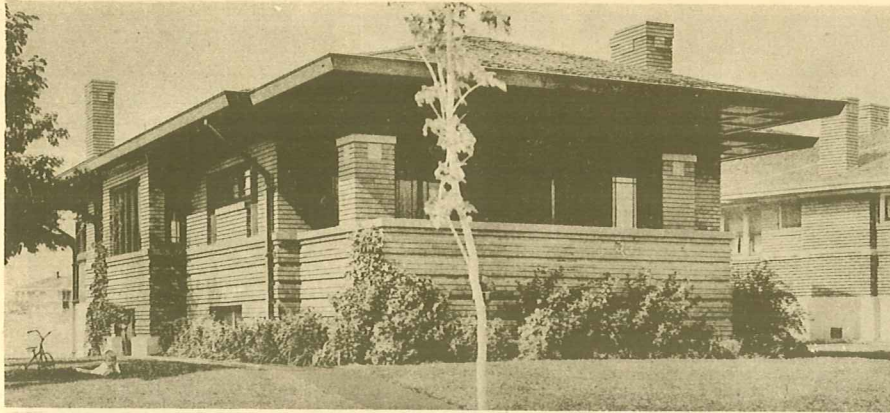
The CATALINA

Design 205

This House Has no
Basement
*Five Room
Bungalow*
with Large Patio
California or Florida Type

25,540 Cubic Feet





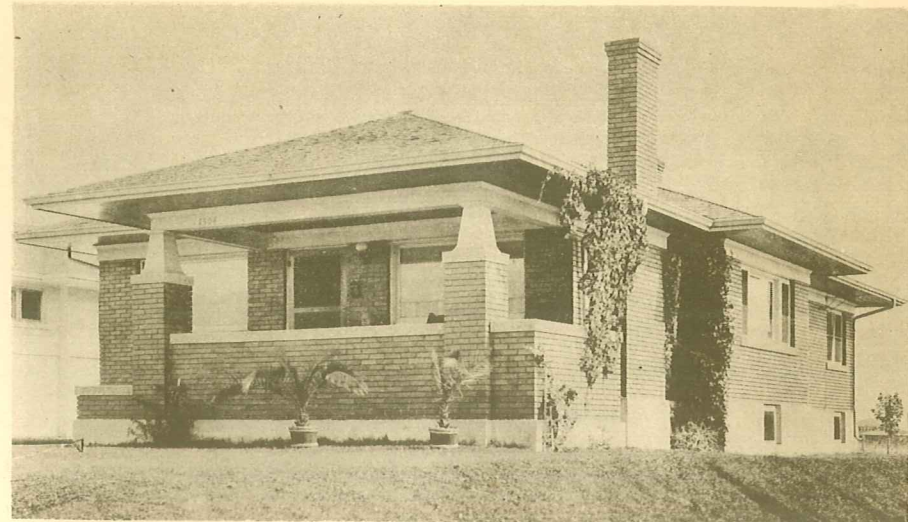
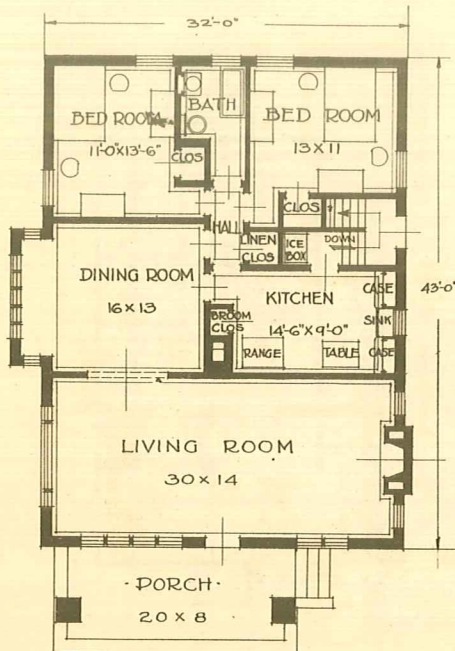
C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

The ATEGO

Design A500

Five Room Bungalow
with Large Living
Room

29,814 Cubic Feet



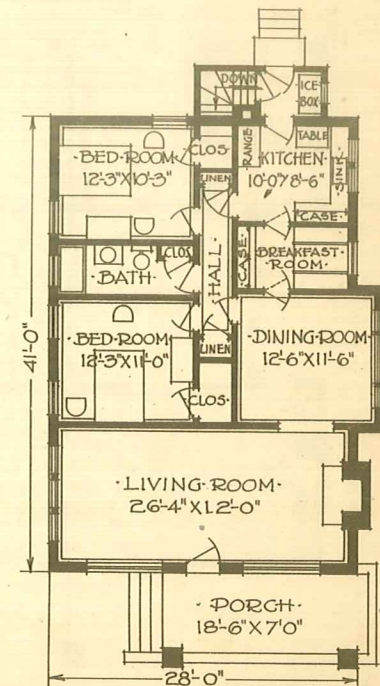
C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

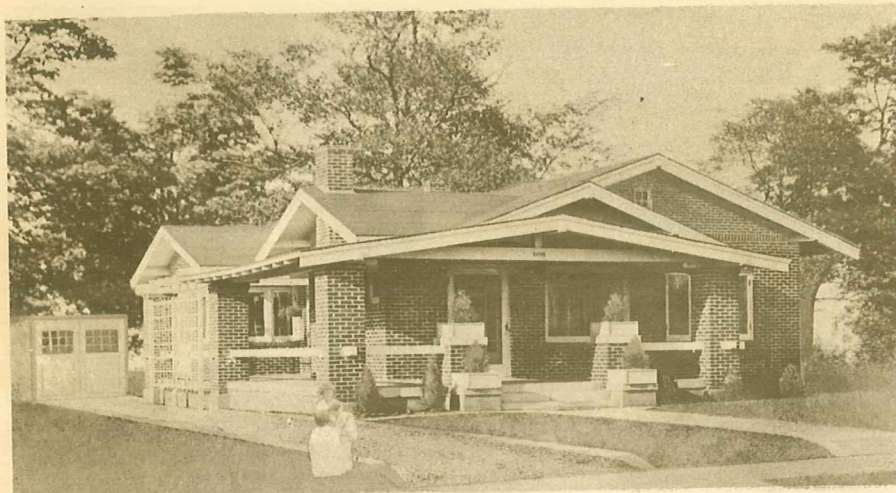
The TONASKET

Design A533

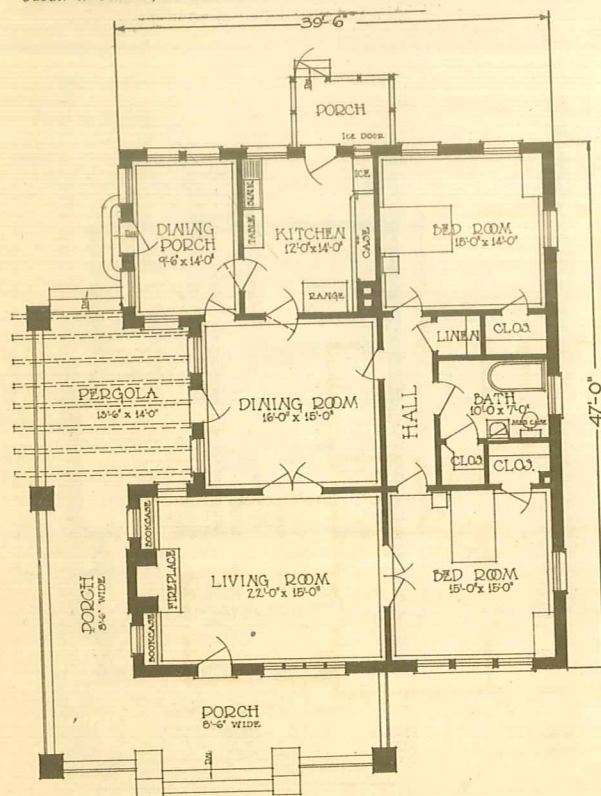
Five Room Bungalow
with Breakfast
Room

28,340 Cubic Feet





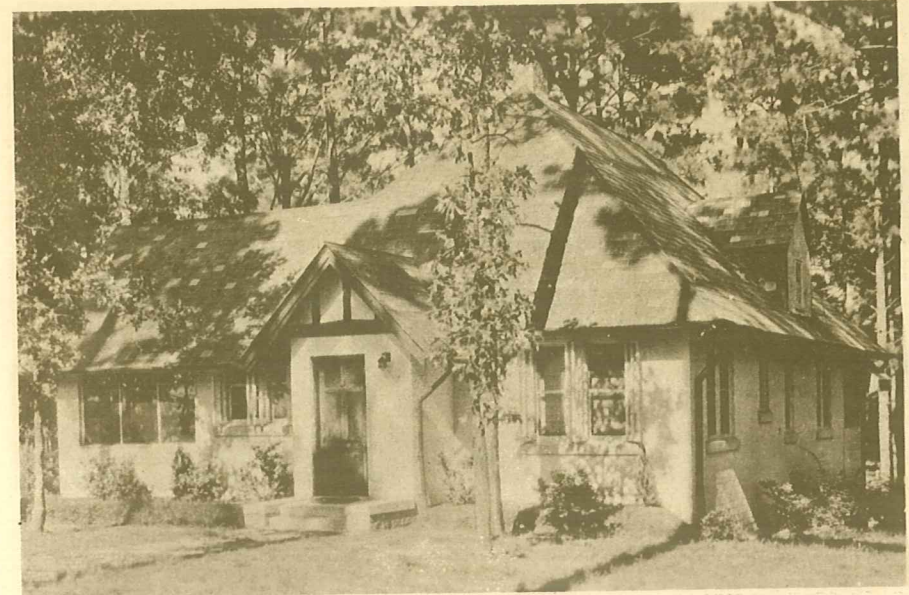
OLSEN & URBAIN, Architects

*The OTSEGO*

Design 201

*Five Room
Bungalow*with Dining Porch
Without BasementNote the arrangement
of large porch and
pergola

34,186 Cubic Feet



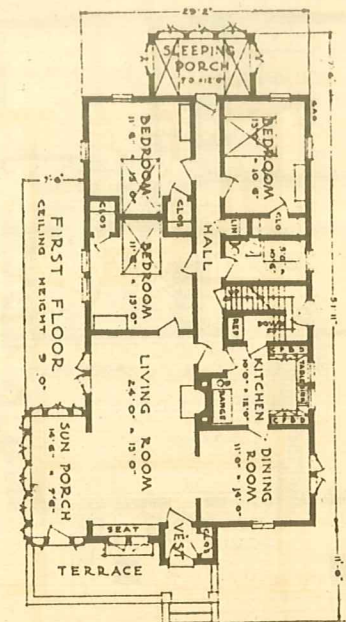
ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE SERVICE BUREAU, N. W. DIV.

The RARITAN

Design 6A93

*Six Room
Bungalow*with Sun Porch
and Sleeping Porch

40,000 Cubic Feet





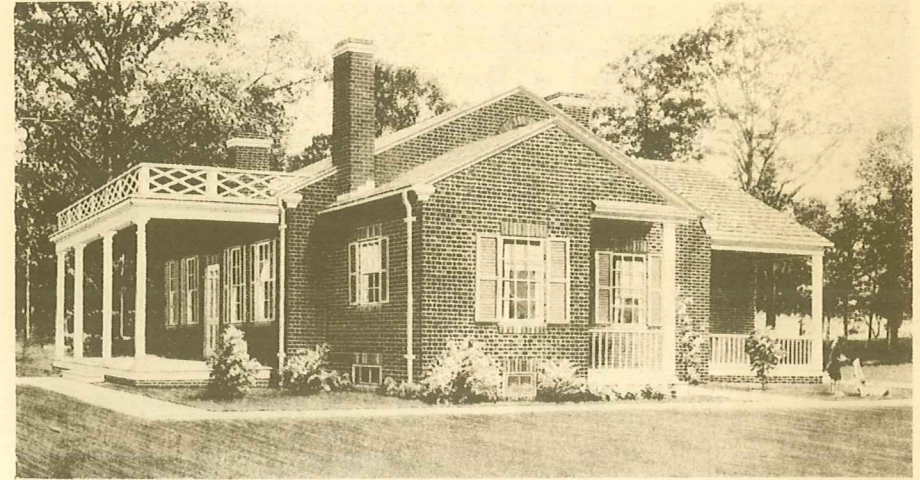
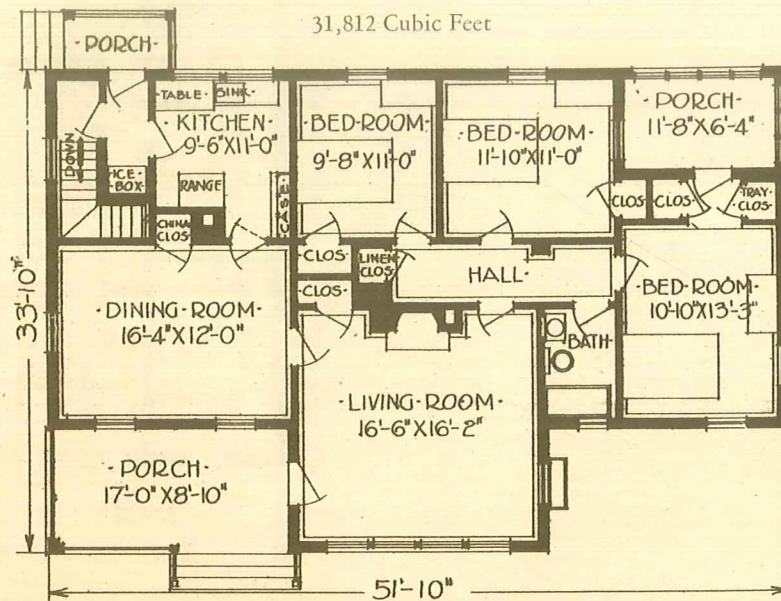
CURTIS COMPANIES SERVICE BUREAU

The TALLASSEE

Design A626

Six Room Bungalow with Sun Porch

31,812 Cubic Feet



CURTIS COMPANIES SERVICE BUREAU

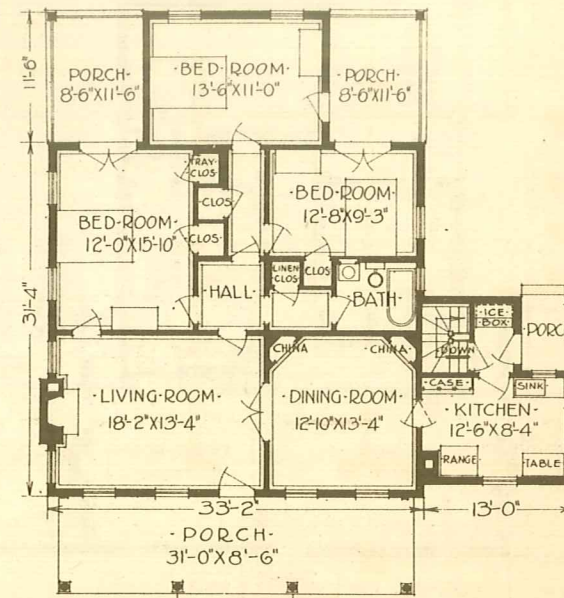
The WABASH

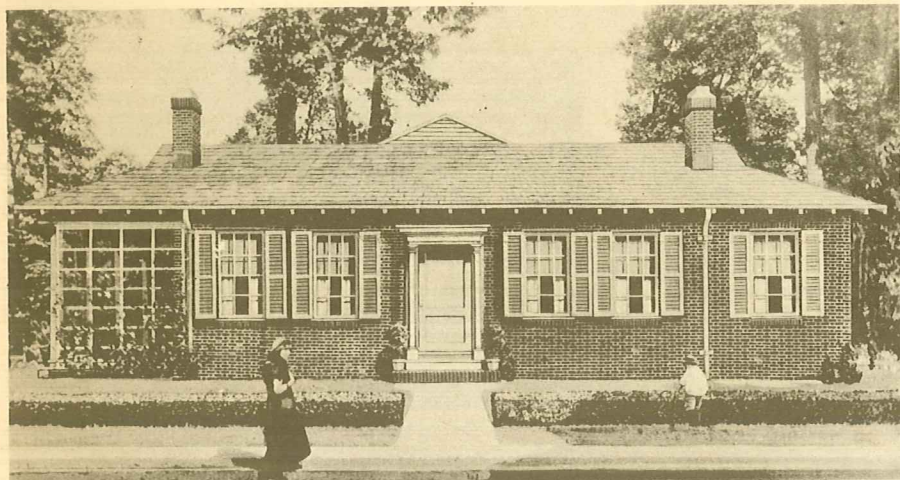
Design A619

Six Room Bungalow

Southern Type

35,133 Cubic Feet





CURTIS COMPANIES SERVICE BUREAU

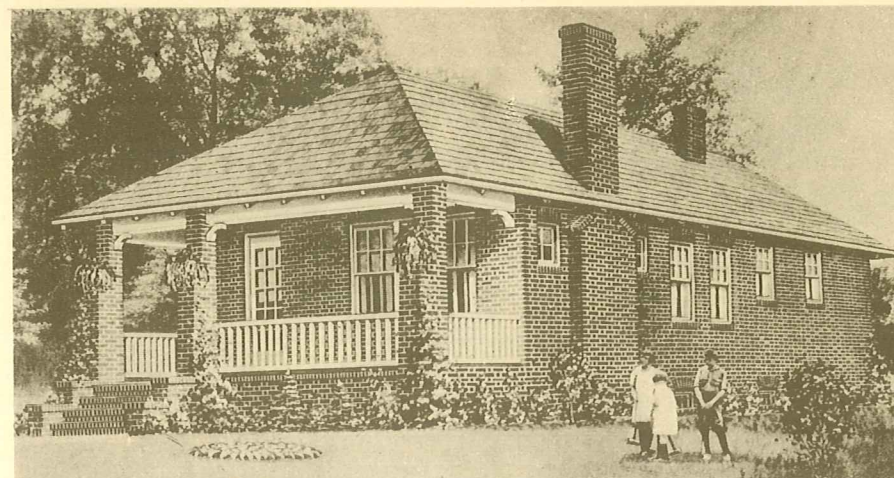
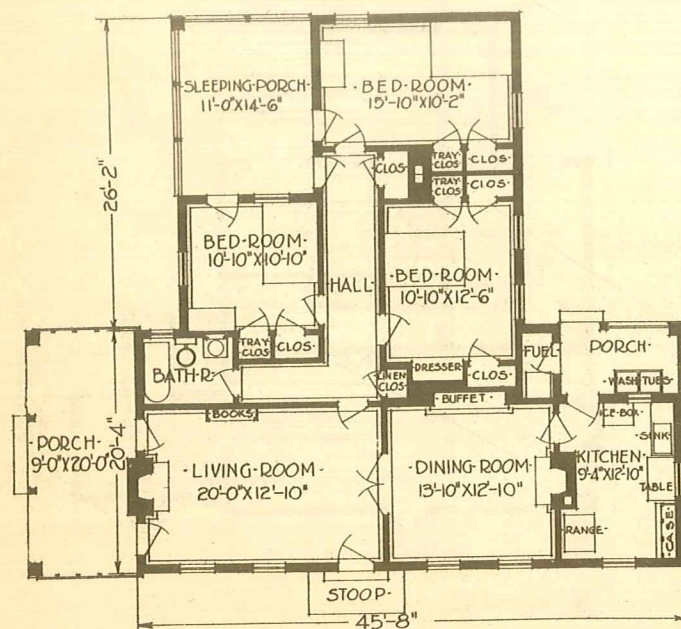
The WAWBEEK

Design A628

This House Has no Basement

Six Room Bungalow

27,489 Cubic Feet



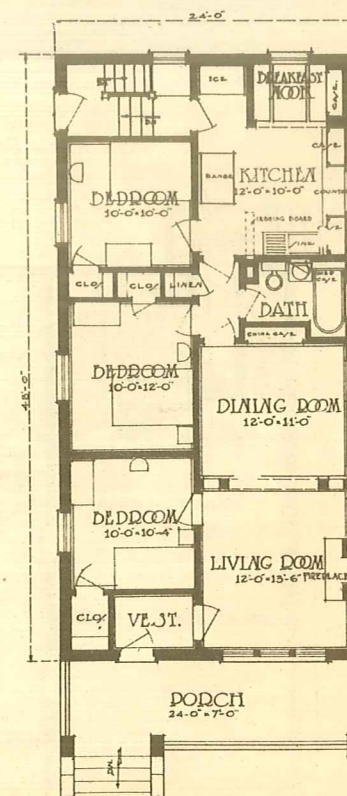
C. B. M. A. PLAN SERVICE

The MUSKOGEE

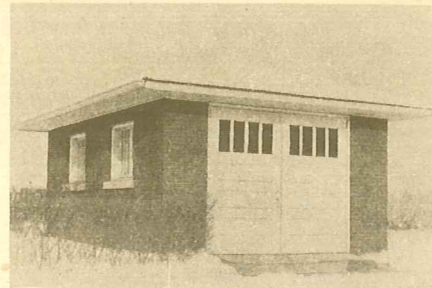
Design 316

Six Room Bungalow
with Breakfast Room

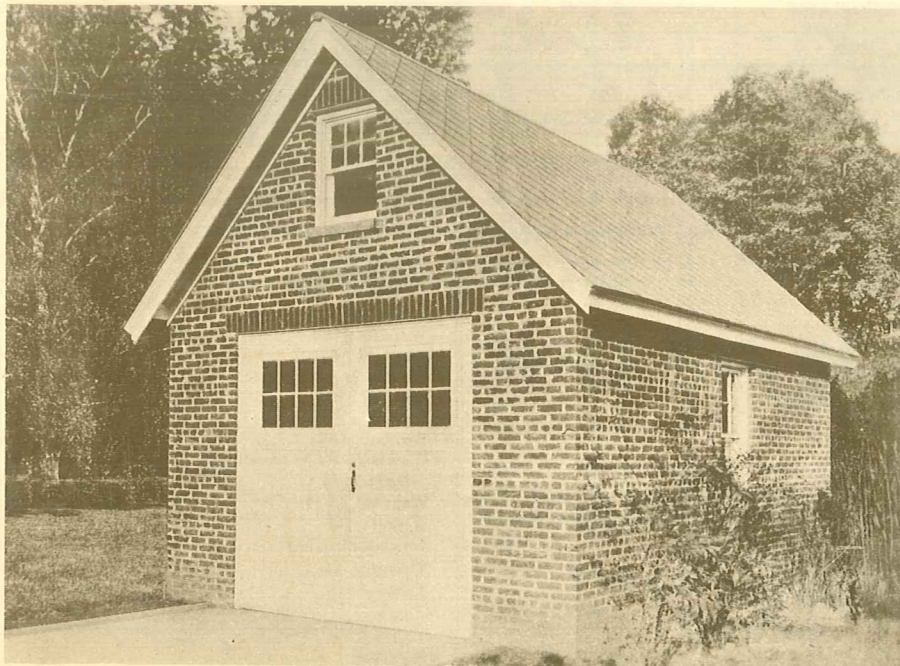
26,184 Cubic Feet



One Car Brick Garages

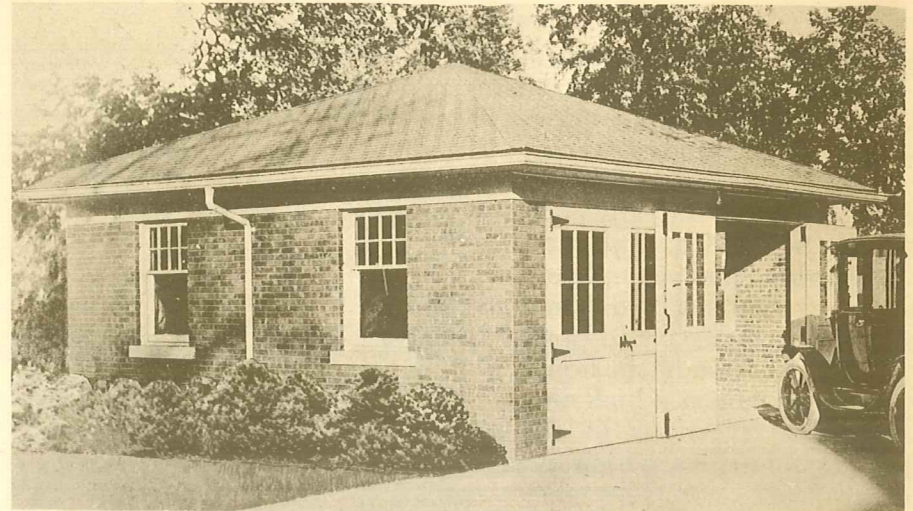


These Designs for Use with the Average House which Has Similar Roof Lines

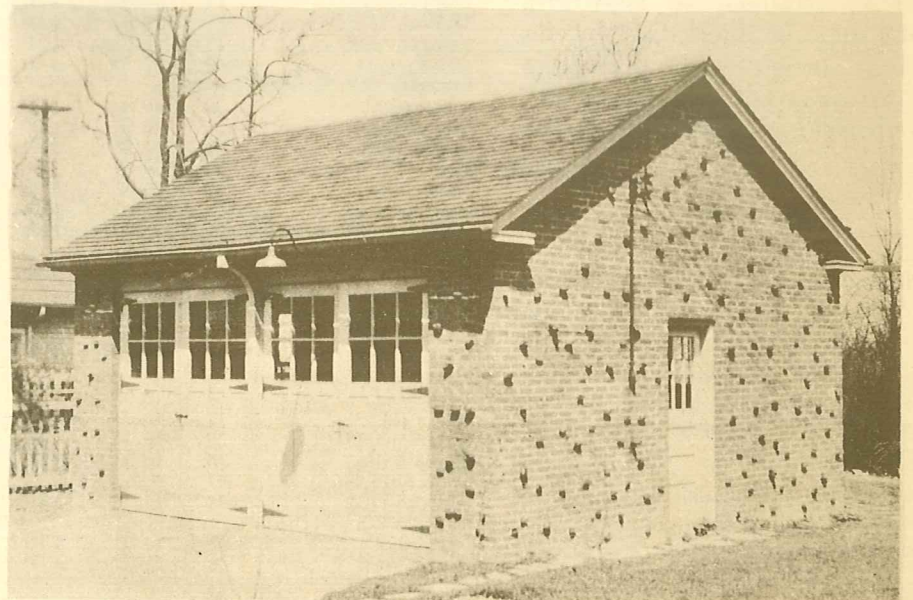


This Design for Use with English Type Houses

Two Car Brick Garages



This Design for Use with Low-Roofed Houses



*This Design for Use with Hip Roof
Done in Skintled Brick*

Prices of Complete Working Drawing and Specifications For Building Any of the Houses in This Book

AS explained in more detail on Page 10 of this book, the complete plans, working drawings and specifications covering any house shown in this book are available at low cost to any prospective home builder. This data is thoroughly and completely prepared so that no additional information is necessary to carry out the construction of the house except minor changes which may be desired in plans or in the flexible specifications which accompany them.

The price list presented at the right is arranged so that any house may be identified by its name as shown on the plan page and in accordance with the alphabetical arrangement of this list.

Important!

Additional sets are supplied in reasonable quantity to original purchaser only.

Any house in this book can be built with either the solid wall or with the Ideal wall—the new hollow wall of ordinary brick—without change of drawings.

Any of our plans can be supplied reversed at no additional cost.

See also page 10

DESIGN	Page	Cost of Working Drawings and Specifications		DESIGN	Page	Cost of Working Drawings and Specifications		DESIGN	Page	Cost of Working Drawings and Specifications	
		First Set	Each Additional Set			First Set	Each Additional Set			First Set	Each Additional Set
Ahwahnee A527 (without basement).....	62	\$10.00	\$1.00	Manawa 6B9.....	38	30.50	3.00	Secaucus 4A31.....	11	20.50	3.00
Akron A514.....	20	10.00	1.00	Manistee 307.....	59	10.00	1.00	Seminole T106.....	25	20.00	2.00
Allegheny A601.....	27	10.00	1.00	Medford A72C.....	31	10.00	1.00	Seneca 1.....	23	10.00	1.00
Altona A513.....	20	10.00	1.00	Mineola A641.....	34	25.00	2.00	Sequoia 228.....	56	10.00	1.00
Arapahoe A652.....	24	10.00	1.00	Mohawk 15.....	47	10.00	1.00	Shawnee 203 (without basement).....	60	10.00	1.00
Ardila A630.....	64	10.00	1.00	Monadnock A545.....	15	10.00	1.00	Shoshone A725.....	43	10.00	1.00
Argola 4B20.....	55	20.50	3.00	Monongahela A603.....	30	10.00	1.00	Sierra A611 (with garage; without basement).....	36	10.00	1.00
Arriola 5B21.....	58	25.50	3.00	Muscadine A402.....	51	10.00	1.00	Sioux 4B14.....	53	20.50	3.00
Atco 5B8.....	21	25.50	3.00	Muskogee 316.....	70	10.00	1.00	Susquehanna 111.....	47	10.00	1.00
Atego A500.....	67	10.00	1.00	Nadowah A403.....	12	10.00	1.00	Sussex 5B35.....	57	25.50	3.00
Aztec 37.....	33	10.00	1.00	Naranja A605.....	33	10.00	1.00	Swanee 4B4.....	53	20.50	3.00
Blackfoot A727.....	42	10.00	1.00	Natahla 6D2.....	35	30.50	3.00	Tahoka A707.....	45	10.00	1.00
Catalina 205 (without basement).....	66	10.00	1.00	Neosho A516.....	17	10.00	1.00	Tallassee A626.....	69	10.00	1.00
Chetek A649.....	36	10.00	1.00	Nokomis A530.....	18	10.00	1.00	Talpa A544.....	15	10.00	1.00
Cheyenne 103.....	12	10.00	1.00	Noma 5B7.....	13	25.50	3.00	Teladego A420.....	11	10.00	1.00
Chickasaw A525.....	44	10.00	1.00	Nottingham 6B16.....	57	30.50	3.00	Tioga A547.....	15	10.00	1.00
Chippewa 124.....	14	10.00	1.00	Oconita A631R.....	31	10.00	1.00	Tomahawk A622.....	60	10.00	1.00
Choctaw 212.....	65	10.00	1.00	Ogalla 4B18.....	55	20.50	3.00	Tonasket A533.....	67	10.00	1.00
Coatopa A421.....	13	10.00	1.00	Oneida 10.....	41	10.00	1.00	Tonawanda A535.....	16	10.00	1.00
Cokato 6A58.....	40	30.50	3.00	Oneonta 114.....	34	10.00	1.00	Tukwila A723.....	50	10.00	1.00
Coronado 206 (without basement).....	56	10.00	1.00	Osage A532.....	59	10.00	1.00	Tulsa A709 (with garage).....	35	10.00	1.00
Cree A631.....	31	10.00	1.00	Osseo 5B22.....	61	25.50	3.00	Tunica 6B22.....	28	30.50	3.00
Culaba 5B20.....	63	25.50	3.00	Osyka 5B5.....	58	25.50	3.00	Tuscola A511.....	21	10.00	1.00
Devonshire T103.....	40	10.00	1.00	Otsego 201 (without basement).....	68	10.00	1.00	Tuscumbia A740.....	46	10.00	1.00
Escota 4B8.....	52	20.50	3.00	Ottumwa A517.....	65	10.00	1.00	Unadilla 39.....	50	10.00	1.00
Genesee A650.....	24	10.00	1.00	Otway A546.....	15	10.00	1.00	Uncas T101.....	41	20.00	2.00
Hiawatha A705 and A706	30	25.00	2.00	Owanka A708.....	45	10.00	1.00	Wabash A619.....	69	10.00	1.00
Huron 102.....	22	10.00	1.00	Owassa A531.....	18	10.00	1.00	Wanamie A646.....	26	10.00	1.00
Iola 5B16.....	32	25.50	3.00	Ozark 6B17.....	37	30.50	3.00	Wanaque A742.....	48	10.00	1.00
Iroquois 319 (without basement).....	51	10.00	1.00	Panaca 6A45.....	29	30.50	3.00	Wapato A724.....	46	10.00	1.00
Kenesaw 4B1.....	54	20.50	3.00	Paola A645.....	39	25.00	2.00	Wapella A640.....	32	10.00	1.00
Kenosha A647.....	39	10.00	1.00	Pascoag A401.....	52	10.00	1.00	Washakie A722.....	43	10.00	1.00
Keota A523 (without basement).....	64	10.00	1.00	Pensaukee A604.....	26	10.00	1.00	Watassi 6B19.....	63	30.50	3.00
Kiowa 101.....	17	10.00	1.00	Pocahontas A507.....	19	10.00	1.00	Watauga A710.....	49	10.00	1.00
Kishowana A741.....	28	10.00	1.00	Pocatella 5.....	38	10.00	1.00	Waubay A653.....	23	10.00	1.00
Lacota A518.....	16	10.00	1.00	Potomac 120.....	29	10.00	1.00	Wawbeek A628 (without basement).....	70	10.00	1.00
Laona 6B15.....	37	30.50	3.00	Raritan 6A93.....	68	30.50	3.00	Wehrum A529.....	19	10.00	1.00
Leicester T104.....	25	15.00	1.00	Sagua A505.....	14	10.00	1.00	Winona 317.....	54	10.00	1.00
Loma A625 (without basement).....	62	10.00	1.00	Sandia A510 (without basement).....	61	10.00	1.00	Wyanokah A714.....	49	10.00	1.00
Makota A651.....	48	25.00	2.00	Saranac 204 (without basement).....	66	10.00	1.00	Yosemite 29.....	42	10.00	1.00
				Saratoga 202 (without basement).....	44	10.00	1.00	Yutan A616.....	27	10.00	1.00
								Garages.....	71	1.50	.50

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Photographs and details showing new methods of obtaining attractive and interesting surface effects with common brick. 15 pages showing seven standardized types of treatment by leading architects. How to obtain "antique" brickwork. 15 cents.

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